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GENERAL FENG YU- HSIANG

June 24.

WE have heard of an individual who sat down with a pencil and a piece of paper and proceeded to reckon how many different aspects a man might wear without laying himself open to the charge of being a dissembler. He found that there was, first, the man as he appeared to himself. Second, the man as he chose to represent himself to be. Third, as he was in his friends' estimation. Fourth, as his friends tell him he seems to them and fifth, as his friends tell each other he really is. Having got so far in his enumeration this person gave up the effort, for it was becoming evident that a man has as many facets as a diamond and changes like a chameleon, not only with his environment, but accordingly as he is viewed with friendly or critical eyes. These reflexions occur to us in connexion with the different reports we get of the now famous lieutenant of Wu Pei-fu, the Christian General, Feng Yu-hsiang. One correspondent wrote us glowing accounts of the reforms General Feng was carrying out in the provincial capital during his incumbency as Tuchun of Shensi. Another gentleman writes from the same city to the "Central China Post" and describes the relief felt by the people when their reforming Governor had handed over the reins of government to one less swift to mark the faults and foibles of his subjects. We recognize in this that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. We can all, on occasion, make good resolutions and some of us even go the length of carrying some of these into effect. But there is a great difference between the reforma-

tion begotten of our own volition and that imposed upon us by a power which we can no more contradict than the inhabitants of the kingdom of Laputa could argue with the movable stone that hung poised above their heads. To put the matter in other words, legislation in advance of those for whom the laws are enacted is bound to be futile and that is especially true in the realm of morals.

We do not in the least doubt that General Feng's reforms were conceived from the highest and most patriotic motives, nor that their operation was calculated to promote the well-being of those chiefly affected by them. Cleaning an Augean stable is never a pleasant task and it needs not that one should be over nice in the choice of the tools used in the operation. To close the gambling and other disorderly houses and opium dens and to drive away the sharks who prey on the foolish and ignorant in every great city is an accomplishment for which we can have nothing but praise. It is the method of reform which we think is open to objection. The people must be educated to see the need of the proposed alterations in the law and they will then not only accept them with a good grace, but will co-operate in carrying them out. General Feng has been trained in the camp and not unnaturally applies the methods of the sergeant-major to the civil population. These methods are effective but they are only effective so long as they are backed by the sanction of military force. As soon as this is withdrawn the people sink back into the old, bad groove. The rôle of reformer is the most difficult that any man can assume and history is strewn with examples of failure. We sincerely hope that experience will teach better methods and that General Feng and those who, like him, see with clear eyes the needs of their country will achieve much greater success than the recalitrants at Sianfu dream possible.

The other aspect in which General Feng appears to writers in the Chinese press, as a name with which to conjure a loan from the simple foreigners who are likely to see in him the harbinger of a Chinese millennium, is also not without its humour. The eyes of the Government are turning towards the Consortium and though the members of that august body have been described in various terms, we do not remember to have heard prospective money-lenders called "simple-minded" before. We think we understand fairly well what is in the mind of the writer. China stands in need of considerable window-dressing and General Feng's is a picturesque figure which lends itself admirably for decorative purposes. But China is not the only country in which this gentle art is practised. Russia, albeit in a somewhat clumsy manner, is also putting her largest apples on the top of the basket and even Germany, with the lure of an international loan dangling in front of her, casts an intriguing smirk in the direction of the bankers' conference. We do not feel very sanguine that these plans will be crowned with success but those using them probably feel, like the dying miser who gave his first donation to church funds, that they are "worth trying" and they are, at least, an improvement on the methods adopted in these countries not so long ago.

THE MURDER OF SIR HENRY WILSON

June 26.

UNHAPPY IRELAND! The isle of saints, the home of the Fenian and the assassin. The finest peasantry in Europe, light-hearted, devil-may-care and bubbling over with unconscious humour, yet secretive, treacherous and cold-blooded murderers. The foul murder of Sir Henry Wilson which was flashed across the wires to us on Friday recalls the equally

ghastly tragedy enacted in Phoenix Park, Dublin, on the evening of May 6, 1882. In both cases we have the same circumstances; armed men waiting silently for the unsuspecting victim, who is destroyed without pity or compunction. The cowardly cruelty of the act is only paralleled by its absolute futility. The reaction produced in the mind is that one of the finest soldiers and most gallant gentlemen that the land of Wellington and Earl Roberts ever produced has been sacrificed to the blind hate of two wretches with minds as unreasoning as that of the rattlesnake that strikes spitefully at the feet of the traveller. Britain has lost a skilful strategist and another black splash stains the green robe of Erin.

These Irish atrocities can only be paralleled by the pogroms of the Bolsheviks or the massacres of Christian subjects by the Turks. But the Bolshevik commits his excesses during the excitement of a riotous mob and the Turk under the impulse of religious fanaticism. The Irish murderer slinks along the peaceful highway waiting for his victim to pass and kills him as coolly as he would ask to be directed to an unfamiliar street. This is a baffling trait in the psychology of the Celt. He is boisterous and moody; carried away by transports of rollicking fun and sunk in the deep dejection of religious melancholy. Katharine Tynan, herself an Irishwoman, a patriot and a poet, writes in "The Times" of a recent visit to Ireland and her observations, cast some light on this phenomenon. She says:—

"The revolution in Ireland is in the hands of the young and the young can be very cruel. The war fever, which is in the air, had caught them. Unlike others who went to the European war, they had not had enough of it. They are tyrannous from sheer ebullience of energy; it is so easy to call it by a different name. And all the little harmless people who only ask to live in peace and mind their businesses are groaning."

The politicians balked young Ireland of a fight when they decided not to extend conscription to that country. *Toujours l'audace*; had Mr. Lloyd George taken the strong course in regard to Ireland that he did in other matters connected with the war, the young men who are now glutting their lust to be heroes by mountebank antics and calculated savagery would have been as

eager for peace as their elders who desire that "the golden heads and the grey heads should lie down to sleep at night nor be dabbled in blood." And, as the results of the elections show, they are such a pitiful minority, those young ruffians. "Ninety per cent. of Ireland is for peace—hungering and thirsting for peace—the remaining ten per cent. are young, without responsibilities, and they have the revolvers." That is the picture as seen through the eyes of a daughter of Ireland who loves her country passionately. Young irresponsibles with revolvers are terrorizing the country and making those who cursed the "Black and Tans" wish they were back again.

And herein is the gleam of light in the darkness. Irishmen who are not "without responsibility" desire peace as much as Britons on the other side of St. George's channel. In the long run their wish will prevail and we may have even now reached the darkest hour before the dawn. The government of Ireland is in the hands of Irishmen and we may be sure that none feels the disgrace and the humiliation of this crime so deeply as the men who will form the new government and who are eager to show the world that their country is worthy to be free. The chasm in the Forum could only be closed by the sacrifice of Rome's noblest and bravest and it may be that Sir Henry Wilson is Britain's sacrifice to close the wound that has bled for centuries. Should it prove to be so, not only will the great soldier not have died in vain but, we may be sure, he has died such a death as he would have chosen had choice been possible. He will be buried, we are told, in our national Valhalla, with all the pomp and ceremony that attend the obsequies of a fallen hero. His murderers, too, will receive the due recompense of their dastardly deed. But neither the one event nor the other will deflect the policy which Britain is pursuing towards Ireland by a hair's breadth. We have put our hands to the plough and there will be no faltering nor looking back from the path of conciliation and generosity on which we have placed our feet till the end is attained. "Ireland is still the most friendly country in the world" in spite of the little band of desperadoes who disgrace her and she is not to be judged by the folly of the few but by the acts of the many.

THE PRICE OF PETROL

June 27.

WE publish to-day an interesting article on Mexico, in the form of an interview with a gentleman who has recently passed through Shanghai after extensive travel in that country. And perhaps the most interesting statement of all is, in connexion with Mexico's wonderful richness in oil, that at present "oil markets are over-stocked, the United States alone having 2,000,000 barrels in store." In further conversation Mr. Williams said that the tanks in Mexico are full and that the oil wells are as much as possible being screwed down, no easy matter, it would appear, in view of the tremendous force of the flow in many wells. Mr. Williams says that the reason for this depression is the absence of demand for oil for industrial purposes, compared with which the demand for gasoline for motor-cars is almost negligible. In confirmation of this we may refer to the recently published annual reports of three big oil companies. Last week the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company announced a decline in profits for the year 1921 from 129 to 104 million guilders. Yesterday we learnt that the Shell Transport profits, at £5,627,000 for the same period showed a decrease of £2,042,000 as compared with 1920. And the Mexican Eagle Oil Company reporting on the second half of 1921 showed "a considerable decrease as compared with the corresponding period in 1920" though without giving exact figures. It is noticeable that the reports of both the Shell and the Royal Dutch dwell on the strong financial position of the two companies. As it appears possible for the oil ring to hold up supplies until the market suits their own ideas, these statements are evidently more than the usual *façon de parler* of directors excusing a decrease in profits.

These facts are of special importance in view of the agitation to which we referred last Friday for reduction in the price of gasoline, which is being conducted at Home, and the excessive price charged in Shanghai. We there showed that an Imperial gallon of gasoline in England costs 2/5½d., which at exchange 3/7 is about seventy-eight Mex. cents per American gallon in Shanghai:

Freights are lower, the price of crude oil has fallen, but still we have to pay \$1 for our petrol, which

is 30 per cent. more than motorists in England pay where the great bulk of motor spirit is sold in two-gallon cans instead of in bulk as in Shanghai.

It will be remembered that when exchange rose to the dizzy heights it attained two years ago, the big supply companies graciously lowered the price to eighty cents a gallon—a concession which, there is very little doubt, did not come until some considerable time after it was due. But with the relapse in exchange, prices made haste to return to the dollar mark, with a threat that they might even go higher. Meanwhile it is to be observed, stores of gasoline accumulate, and efforts are made to check production. Until the industrial demand revives. One wonders forebodingly what will happen then. Is it not extremely likely that that demand will be made an excuse for still further screwing up prices? That it might be good policy to encourage consumption by cheapening the price of motor spirit does not seem to have occurred to those who control the world's supplies of oil. Yet the first question asked of every purchaser of a new car is, "What mileage do you get?" And there is little doubt that many more people would keep motor-cars than do now, if the costs of running them were less heavy. It is not impossible that a satisfactory means of using denaturalized alcohol for motive power may yet be invented and in that day the motoring public will "get their own back" on the oil kings. For the moment they can only point to the glut of oil, its price to consumers and the futility of Government legislation against profiteering.

HOPE FOR THE MIDDLE-AGED

June 27.

To most men the thought of reaching middle age provides more discomfort than the idea of attaining old age. The latter state generally gives one the feeling at any rate of having achieved something. We may even obtain a certain amount of respect and deference from our juniors. We approach middle-age, however, with a feeling akin to dread. We seem to be setting out on a journey over an uncharted sea, and we are appalled at the prospect. We wonder what it will be like to leave our youth behind us for

ever, to feel, perhaps, that our friends who are still behind us in years will soon begin to look askance at us and in their hearts set us down as becoming old fogies. We fear that one by one they will "drop" us and we shall be compelled to resort to the companionship of those who like ourselves have passed the fatal age of forty. We have visions of voicing our opinion with all the dogmatism of some of the middle-aged men we have known and we wonder what it will be like to lose our suppleness of limb or powers of undergoing physical exertion and strain. In a word we wonder what it will feel like to be really middle-aged.

For our comfort and consolation the London "Daily Telegraph" delivers a message of hope. We are told by that journal that after forty there is not usually the same ability to sprint without distress or to respond readily to any unexpected stress, mental or physical, as in earlier life, but the man of forty-five to fifty is really far better able to bear burdens of mind or body to which he has had time to adjust himself than is the more elastic youth. "At forty and for many years after," states the same authority, "the brain is a sounder organ of thought and judgement than ever before, whilst the body is more capable of bearing a heavy load than it is at the age of twenty." In a word, after forty we would appear to get our "second wind" and though we may not travel so fast, our progress is more real. If the above statements are correct, then the man who is approaching middle age may take heart from the realization that the best part of his life is yet to come. After all, our temperament has a good deal to do with the shaping of our destiny and the person of sanguine temperament, who believes that a man is only as old as he feels, can look forward to the years between forty and fifty as likely to be the most fruitful of his life, for they may be made the harvest time when he may garner the rich results of a careful sowing of his earlier years.

TOKIO, June 19.—The Chinese students in Japan met in a conference on Sunday in Hakone to discuss their future policy regarding their remittances from China and decided to appoint an executive committee consisting of one representative from each province to go to Peking and present their case to the Government.—Reuter.

EUROPE'S PLIGHT

May 28.

THE conference at Genoa has passed, and so far The Hague has not progressed far enough to offer us anything tangible. It has to be confessed that some expect nothing from it, for in their view Genoa brought Europe no closer to relief from the prevailing disarray of business and everything else, so they look with coldness upon the gathering in Holland. People are ever more inclined to treat sceptically all the suggestions of our statesmen that they can evolve a better condition by means of these conferences, and after all that has happened since the high hopes engendered by the Armistice disappeared, there is little wonder that deep gloom should settle upon the distraught peoples of the Continent. Yet these efforts are not being wasted, and if the process is slow and laborious, good reason exists for the belief that with every such meeting we are coming a step nearer to the desired goal. Our readers have already been introduced to a well-known economist at present in the Far East, Mr. Eddie Williams, whose remarks on the subject of Mexico in yesterday's issue were, we have no doubt, read with much interest. His studies into war and post-war economics have been of the most extensive and searching nature, and on that account he can appreciate, what is probably not apparent to the man-in-the-street, a degree of progress at Genoa and important possibilities at The Hague. Genoa, he has pointed out in a recent lecture, achieved much by defining with a fair amount of clarity the attitude of the different nations, and he is convinced that if not at The Hague, then subsequently, Mr. Lloyd George will succeed in bringing about the restoration of trade with Russia.

Before dealing with the terrible legacies of the struggle of 1914-18, it is as well to recall the fundamental idea of Germany in forcing the war upon Europe, for, to an ever greater degree as these events recede into the past, the efforts to obscure the original issues tend to meet with success. Germany wanted new markets, new sources of raw material and if possible new colonies, and her hope was to obtain them, besides an indemnity comparable with that of 1871, by a short, ruthless war.

So she precipitated the struggle which was destined to drain Britain's treasury, devastate large tracts of France, throw Russia into chaos and leave herself a country of sweated labour with a population corrupted morally and physically. Not only were these lands likewise impoverished, but parts of Europe have remained an armed camp, France with a standing army larger than ever before, every second man in Poland in uniform, and Russia with very nearly two million soldiers to do the behests of the Soviet. Instead of the process of rehabilitation starting with the Treaty of Versailles, matters have become steadily worse. A fictitious trade boom landed industry deeply in the mire, and there was no exuberant revival of genuine business to enable the peoples to support the huge burden of debt they had contracted. Only two nations of Europe succeeded in balancing their budgets last year, Great Britain and Czecho-Slovakia, while elsewhere the printing press had to supply the deficit. It is the worst form of palliative that could be, bringing the users always nearer to the brink of disaster. The warning uttered at the time of Versailles by British economists that none of these war debts would ever be paid recurs vividly to mind, and more than ever is the belief strengthened that not until something akin to wholesale cancellation takes place will a real start be made towards recovery. And in this connexion the view of certain politicians in the United States is important, that the Allied claims against Germany must be included to a considerable extent in this scheme. From the British point of view that would be largely favourable, for before the war Germany was our best customer, purchasing about thirty per cent. of our manufactures, whereas to-day her trade with us is almost negligible.

While a considerable revival of trade throughout the whole world would doubtless result from such a measure as cancellation, Mr. Williams now points out to us that this is by no means enough. Her larger standing army is imposing a severe drain on the resources of France, and there appears little likelihood of her reducing it so long as her leaders consider it requisite for the forcing of payments from Germany. Poland is frankly afraid to disarm while the Soviet menace across her frontier continues, and no doubt the Soviet is equally determined not to

reduce her forces so long as external or internal factions continue to hope for the Bolshevik overthrow. Could Genoa have resolved upon European disarmament one very important advance would have been made, but we may be certain that Mr. Lloyd George does not yet despair of its accomplishment. What is at present needed is the development of a frame of mind in the direction of disarmament, and this can probably be best accomplished by promoting what might be called an economic entente. Tariff and railway barriers must be removed so that trade may be able to shake off its fetters, and once we can feel that disarmament is a possibility the two capitalist countries of the world, Great Britain and the United States, will be ready to lend money. With that money Russia could once more be made the granary of Europe, and America could be readjusted. Mr. Williams, in his lecture, expresses the belief that Mr. Lloyd George will finally achieve this end, and in view of this opinion meetings such as The Hague Conference do possess an importance which should compensate for what may seem a minimum of interest. Mr. Williams' final word is to America, the holder of the world's gold. Without that gold the other nations may languish and die, and by helping Europe she would be helping herself.

THE LIGHT WEIGHT COPPER EVIL

I

June 29.

AMONG the many abuses calling for reform and with which the present interim Government in Peking is or will presently be trying to cope, there is none that more closely affects the life of every Chinese than the unchecked output by provincial mints of debased copper coinage. The military incubus is more conspicuous. But although the cost of it is appalling the burden is variable, both expense and conduct of soldiers depending upon the personal character of the man in command. So that whereas in one province the soldier is regarded as no better than a bandit, in another he is perfectly well behaved and usefully employed. But no provincial barrier is proof against the influx of light-weight coinage and the high prices and

distress which follow in its train. For example, it is about fourteen months since the two Tram Companies of Shanghai declared their intention to refuse all but certain issues of copper cents, this decision being the result of the arrival in Shanghai of 16,000,000 new copper coins of three different designs, of the crudest and roughest manufacture. Had the Tram Companies been supported by other large users of copper coinage and by the exchange shops, the position in Shanghai would undoubtedly have been better than it is. But it has been, perhaps, the mistake in all the representations made to Peking that the question has been treated too much from the purely local point of view rather than as what is, essentially, a national one. The practical result of the Tram Companies' boycott was that only about two millions of the new coins got into circulation in Shanghai, about two millions more into the surrounding district and the remainder went to Chèkiang. The Hangchow mint, we are informed, under the control of General Lu Yung-hsiang has not been an offender. Yet the province has to suffer for the misdemeanours of the up-river mints and meanwhile in Shanghai, the effect of the Tram Companies' boycott has been nil, the one sore of copper coin fetching as much, or rather as little, silver as another.

A statement giving an outline of the history of the agitation against depreciated copper coinage was circulated to the Shanghai newspapers two days ago and found its way into some of them yesterday. It referred to the protests that have in the past been addressed to Peking "by Chinese commercial organizations all over the country, by foreign bodies to their diplomatic and consular officials, and by the Ministers in Peking to the Chinese Government, but apparently without the slightest effect." We know, from many sources, that assurances were given to the Ministers in Peking last October that the provincial mints should stop their output of copper coins, but, looking back on the political state of China then and during ensuing months, it is hardly surprising that no improvement was realized. Nor was Chinese public opinion, though certainly roused, more effective. The statement referred to says that:—

in the beginning of (last) May delegates from all parts of Anhui pro-

vince met to examine into the financial state of the province. They resolved that the only remedy was a reduction of military expenditure, the maximum sum available for which they decided to be \$1,700,000 a year, including the profits of the Mint amounting to \$300,000 per annum.

The Convention included representatives from such bodies as the Wuhu and Anking Chambers of Commerce, who have been insistently and angrily demanding that the Mint should be closed down forthwith, and yet not a voice was raised against the proposal, which involved treating the profits of the Mint as a regular item of military revenue.

At a subsequent meeting the question of the Anhui Mint was brought up for separate discussion. Several speakers inveighed against the enormous evils it was inflicting. But, when a motion was brought forward demanding its immediate suppression, it was pointed out that this would conflict with the motion previously passed regarding reduction of military expenditure. The Convention accordingly merely passed a resolution demanding that the mint should be closed after the Government had disbanded soldiers in accordance with the previous resolutions!

The obvious explanation is that the delegates did not dare to risk bringing down upon themselves the wrath of the Mint and other officials by pushing the matter too far. By the way, the statement does not mention the Wuchang Mint, which is, or certainly was, one of the worst offenders. Both those of Tientsin and Canton have also made themselves notorious, although their influence in this part of China is naturally less perceptible.

What the writer of the statement we have quoted from overlooks is that there is a very considerable difference in the political atmosphere between the beginning of last May and now. The defeat of Chang Tso-lin, the resignation of ex-President Hsu Shih-chang, the temporary assumption of office by General Li Yuan-hung, the expulsion from Canton of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and the forthcoming reassembling of Parliament have opened a road to the unification of China and the establishment of organized government, which are the only possible foundations of reform. And while reform and reunion are the ardent desire of the whole body of public opinion throughout the country, inarticulate but none the less most clearly perceptible, we may believe that the men in north China and elsewhere, whose task it is to lead the country to a better state of affairs, are sincerely anxious to discharge their duty

well. It is easy to criticize them, and certainly they will not be less liable to make mistakes than other reformers have been. But they have the opportunity and the whole force of the country is behind them. What Peking was powerless to do in October, 1921, it certainly need not be powerless to do in June, 1922, and conditions are favourable for renewed representations against the fundamental national evil of debased copper coinage.

THE LIGHT WEIGHT COPPER EVIL

II

June 30.

It is possible that Mr. Tung Kang, the Minister of Finance, has never had put before him exact figures showing the incidence of depreciated copper in the lives of the people. No doubt such figures must have been submitted to Peking during the previous administration, but as Peking in those days fully realized the uselessness of attempting to control provincial mints, they were probably pigeonholed and forgotten. The most glaring example of loss by depreciated copper is that of the Shanghai Tramways, International Settlement, which amounted last year to \$937,313, or 33.04 per cent. of gross revenue, while for the one month of May last, the loss was \$119,032, or over forty and a half per cent. Altogether from its inception in March, 1908, to the end of 1921 the Tram Co. has lost the enormous sum of \$4,918,089 by depreciated copper. It may be retorted that the Tram Co. has managed to do pretty well in spite of depreciated copper and that it can afford the loss. The point of the quotation is, not to fight the Tram Co.'s battles which it can probably do quite well for itself, but as an illustration. A big company may be able to stand a loss of forty per cent. in its revenue. But what of the average lower class Chinese who earns, say, ten or twelve dollars a month and has to support a wife and two or three children?

The depreciation of copper is vividly set out in the following table showing the difference of the exchange rate of copper cents to the dollar over a period of twelve months in a number of cities:--

	May, 1921	May, 1922	Increase
Amoy ...	145.99	167.02	21.03
Changchow ...	147.83	168.68	20.85
Chefoo ...	147.15	167.60	20.45
Chinkiang ...	149.54	171.04	21.50
Foochow ...	145.57	166.92	21.35
Hangchow ...	146.92	168.00	21.08
Hankow			
1 cent ...	155.40	180.37	24.97
2 cent ...	163.79	184.64	20.85
Nanking ...	150.25	171.60	21.35
Ningpo ...	145.73	169.40	23.67
Shanghai ...	149.52	168.14	18.62
Soochow ...	148.87	168.62	19.75
Tientsin ...	153.40	171.68	18.28

It is worth calling attention to the fact shown in this table that Shanghai has actually suffered less than any city except Tientsin from which trustworthy figures are obtainable. What the depreciation of copper in these other cities and in more remote districts means when translated into terms of every-day life may be judged from the following table, which shows the tremendous rise in the cost of staple commodities in Shanghai during the past twelve-month. These figures are necessarily less exact than the exchange rates, as in the same town prices differ in different districts. But as a general indication they are safe enough as a guide to the havoc caused by depreciated copper:--

Oil (1922) 4.10 catties (1921) 7 \$1.	
Salt (1922) 2½ catties (1921) 3 10 cts.	
Sugar (1922) 10 cts. (1921) 7 cts. 1 catty.	
Beans (1922) 12 cts. (1921) 6 cts. 1 catty.	
Tea (1922) 3 catties (1921) 4 \$1.	
Hot Water (1922) per pot 2 cash (1921) 1.	
Pork (1922) 2½ catties (1921) 5 \$1.	
Fish (1922) 1 catty 34-50 cts. (1921) 15-20 cts.	
Wood (1922) 30 bundles (1921) 40 \$1.	
Eggs (1922) 25 cash each (1921) 15.	

In the above list there are obviously some articles that the poorer classes would simply go without when prices rise. But others, such as hot water, which shows the appalling increase of one hundred per cent., are indispensable. Cotton cloth, too, another most important commodity, has risen thirty per cent. And all due to depreciated copper. Again, these comparisons are made in Shanghai, where the depreciation is smaller than in other cities, and the Chinese on the whole are better off. What are the conditions in cities of the interior?

There has latterly been an almost uninterrupted succession of small strikes. Most of them can be traced directly to light weight copper. And this further point is to be emphasized. Even Chinese who are paid in silver feel the effects of these inferior coins, be-

cause the common tendency of retailers everywhere is to put up their prices out of proportion to any drop in exchange. But the great majority of the labouring class, the people who, earning least, feel every fluctuation in prices most acutely, are paid so many copper cents a day. Their sufferings when those coppers drop twenty per cent. and more in value can hardly be imagined. It has truly been said that copper is the real currency of China, and certainly it is on the copper coinage that all projects of currency reform should fasten first. Silver dollars and cents must maintain a certain relationship to sycee, in order to be worth coining. But copper is the sport of every provincial mint and there appears no end to its downward course. If Mr. Tung Kang can grapple with and overcome this really terrible evil, a few provincial officials may gnash their teeth, but the nation will call him blessed.

IN spite of the fact that rumour went astray last week on the subject of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's arrival in Shanghai, it is still busy with the same matter. The "Shanghai Journal of Commerce" on Tuesday mentioned that Dr. Sun was on board the gunboat Wingfung and was expected here within a few days. It adds that preparations are being made to give him a warm welcome.

AN alarming report is published in the "South China Morning Post" to the effect that a movement is on foot in Japan to discard the kimono for girls and to garb their nether limbs in trousers. The organizer of the movement contemplates the introduction of breeches of the broad, sailor fashion, not unlike those popular in China.

READERS of these columns may remember that we chronicled a temperature of 107 degrees in the shade in Tientsin a couple of weeks ago. There has since been a heavy drop there, but the situation in the north is still very precarious for farmers. Mr. Rodney Gilbert points out to us that up to June 23 the heat in Peking had been terrific, and the country there was simply burnt up. Planting of the summer crops was then 25 days overdue, so that the fields presented as bare an appearance as in winter. Since then, fortunately, the rain has come and there have been welcome storms. As a consequence the farmers are working night and day to get in seed, gambling on there still being time to catch the harvest. It is a courageous thing to do, for the farmers admit they have barely enough time before the arrival of the first frosts, but they are all willing to try.

NOTES & COMMENTS

Japan and Siberia

The news that the Japanese Government has decided to withdraw all its troops from Siberia by the end of October will be greeted with general satisfaction both in and out of Japan. The expedition has been unpopular with the Japanese people, who objected to the expense and, being constitutionally averse to cold climates, had no sympathy for the dreams of territorial acquisition which were freely attributed to the Japanese military party. The recent failure of the Dairen Conference between representatives of the Far Eastern Republic and Japan provided further occasion for criticism by those for whom any stick is good enough to beat Japan. We have no particular love for the Japanese militarists of the old Yamagata school. But it is worth recalling that Japan originally went to Siberia in conjunction with Great Britain, the United States and other Powers and has stayed there with their acquiescence. That she has done so is much more likely to be due to hopes of keeping Bolshevik propaganda in the Far East in check than to schemes of conquest. The actual result, of course, is not to restrain but stimulate Bolshevik activity and the prospect of a war between Moscow and Japan has been calculated upon by many observers as a certainty of the not distant future.

Dr. Wu's Farewell

There is a strong tinge of melancholy in the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang's farewell message to the Chinese people. We do not know exactly when it was written but the internal evidence is that it was before Gen. Chen Chiung-ming's *coup d'état* in Canton, and Dr. Wu's wish that Chen may come back and take control of the unruly soldiery in the South as the only man capable of keeping them in order rather discounts Dr. Sun Yat-sen's assertion that his death was caused by grief at Gen. Chen's "treachery." The message suggests that the old statesman was already broken-hearted by the break-up of his dreams. No one who knew Dr. Wu could fail to believe in the sincerity of his ideals. He hoped that Canton might become a torch to China and at one time it almost seemed as if that hope might be realized. It is a curious coincidence that the collapse of Canton's prestige dates very nearly from the time of the seamen's strike in Hongkong. We do not suggest anything more than coincidence. But the encouragement given in Canton to the extremists who ran the strike may well have shown Chinese as well as foreigners that the reins of government were getting into most undesirable hands. That is why General Chen Chiung-ming came back. The effect of Dr. Wu Ting-

fang's death on the cause of unification it is impossible to foresee. Reports from Peking are most conflicting, some saying that Dr. W. W. Yen will now remain Premier, others that he will resign in favour of Mr. Tang Shao-yi, Mr. Sun Hung-yi, etc., etc. Whatever the outcome, the regret of foreigners and Chinese alike will be none the less sincere at the death of the Nestor of Young China.

Feathers

One of the stock jokes of the Far East for generations has been the regular appearance, twice daily, on every day of the year, of chicken on the menu. Roast, boiled, fried, fricasseed, minced, curried, but chicken in some form. Billions have been served up and sent back for the delectation of the kitchen staff and millions continue to appear every year. It seems strange, therefore, to read in commercial reports, week after week, that the one commodity invariably in demand from exporters is feathers and, at a time when they can do scarcely any business in anything, feathers are practically unobtainable. Even the China chicken does have a few feathers and any feathers are marketable, so one wonders where they all go, for the Chinese is not the person to waste anything that is saleable. Of course, it takes an awful lot of feathers to make a ton, but one of the leading exporters tells us that it is seldom a ton of feathers goes away from Shanghai, though one would have thought, from the number of chickens served up daily, that shiploads of feathers would have been the result. The principal market is Germany, whose demand can never be satisfied. The explanation given is that the frugal lower classes indulge very modestly in bedclothes, but, nevertheless, have a fixed determination to keep warm and one big feather padded quilt wrapped over all constitutes the whole of their bed equipment. Certainly it ought to be warm, but it must create a terrible "fug" as the Army termed the atmosphere in the huts when the troops, sleeping on bare boards with only two blankets apiece and no fires, took good care that doors and windows were tightly fastened throughout the night.

More Feathers

A correspondent writes to take exception to the statement that "one of the leading exporters tells us that it is seldom a ton of feathers goes away from Shanghai," and he proceeds to quote three years' figures of the export of feathers from China, taken from the Customs returns, as follows:—

	1918	1919	1920
Piculs	35,711	75,137	76,449

The last export quoted, he says, is equivalent to about 5,000 tons: and he rudely suggests that "one of the leading exporters" has been pulling the editorial leg. It may be so. The same informant adds that be-

fore the war one German firm practically dealt in nothing but feathers, and that he and his family have had to move house owing to the incessant sneezing produced by the day-and-night dust of a large feather cleaning factory not far removed from where he previously lived. It all goes to prove the contention which recently brought us into collision with Mr. J. O. P. Bland (from whom no doubt there will be another riposte ere long) that China's agricultural produce (using the phrase in its widest sense) might, if scientifically stimulated, be worth far more than her mineral.

Positivism Revived

Our Washington correspondent sends to-day an interesting letter on the tendency of the "higher institutions of learning" in America to produce Bolshevism and agnosticism. This opinion is supported by the statistics of a trained investigator; and it is added that "the Churches are not unaware of the conditions prevailing at the colleges and universities." So far as undergraduates are concerned the matter is not unduly serious. Extreme radicalism and atheism are often phases in development through which the ardent young pass as naturally as children through measles. But we are also told that "among professional scientists, historians, sociologists and psychologists the greater the eminence of the man, the less likely is he to be a believer." It is interesting to remember that this is precisely the sort of thing that W. H. Mallock satirized in "The New Paul and Virginia" and in the person of Mr. Saunders in "The New Republic", quite forty years ago. In the interval science as represented by its best leaders moved distinctly away from the agnosticism of Huxley and Tyndall. Now it seems to be moving back again. Another example of history travelling in circles?

January and June

"Had Hongkong, Shanghai and other treaty sanctuaries their deserts they would be modelled in gold and forever enshrined in Chinese gratitude." So writes the "South China Morning Post" when giving consideration to the present state of affairs in Hongkong and contrasting them with January last. Six months ago the seamen's strike was in full swing, and Canton did all it could to make things unpleasant for Hongkong. The boot is on the other foot now, for without any external influence conditions are mightily unpleasant in Canton, what with a military coup followed by a naval bombardment and yet other bombardments in prospect. So the Cantonese who can, pack their portmanteaux and make for Hongkong, realizing that there protection is to be had and heeding not at all the fact that they took up a most unfriendly attitude to the Colony only a brief while back. Being British, Hong-

kong turns the other cheek to the smiter, and prepares for rents and food prices and everything else going up as a consequence of this influx. We can, of course, sympathize with the civilians of Canton in their desire to put themselves far from the horrors of war, but this is tempered by a recollection of their attitude at the beginning of the year and a knowledge of the fact that among the present refugees are politicians who saw fit to back up the strikers. A little more staying power when it comes to dealing with troubles of their own people's making and somewhat less exuberance in inciting to the troubles of others would promote a more amiable frame of mind among those who from time to time are called upon to provide the much desired refuge.

The Seamen's Union

On Wednesday afternoon in view of the approaching opening of branch headquarters for the Chinese Seamen's Union in Shanghai one of our representatives called on an official of the Union, when he was told, among other things, that "the organization of the Union has been recognized by the Ministry of Interior (Canton), the Hongkong Government and the Shanghai Municipal Council." This we published yesterday. In yesterday's Municipal Gazette appeared correspondence between the Secretary of the Council and Mr. P. W. Goldring, lawyer for the Union, the latter asking for "a certificate of registration or such other form of recognition as is appropriate," on the ground that "the Union appears to be in the nature of a club." To this the Secretary replies on June 21:—

I am directed to inform you that no official recognition is ever granted by the Council to any Union or Guild, and that, from the particulars which have been furnished, it does not appear that the Chinese Seamen's Union, under present conditions, comes within the requirements in the case of clubs, for which application for the issue of a licence by the Council is requisite, but that the Council has duly noted the rules of the Union.

There may be some quibble over recognition of organization (ours) and noting of rules (the Council's). But it looks very much as if the Union had been trying to claim a status that does not belong to it. If so, all we have to say is that misrepresentation on so important a point is not an auspicious beginning of the Union's career in Shanghai.

A Dan Come to Judgement

Dr. Dan, who has been touring Great Britain and the Continent, has returned to Japan, where he has been received with all the enthusiasm that country usually bestows upon her distinguished sons, or the very distinguished ones of other countries, and has since been telling the Japanese very forcefully that "they must discontinue their luxurious habits and unnecessary ceremonials." If

they do not heed him, then the fall of Rome will be as nothing to the regular last fence purler which will be the fate of Japan. The good Doctor has certainly been very kind to our virtues and most charmingly blind to our faults. He tells of seeing a business men's gathering in Europe where they divided up into threes when it came to smoking, so as not to waste matches. But we wonder if the Doctor happened to see any of the newest ocean liners, with lifts to bring passengers up a matter of 30 ft., marble everywhere and all the fittings of the grandest hotels of the world's great capitals. Has he heard of the Berengaria, with a swimming bath bigger than the Rowing Club's here, and a professional lady instructor—for a trip that takes less than a week? Has he also heard of "the limpets" and the "Geddes axe?" The folks at Home would smile, perhaps a little dismally, could they read Dr. Dan's eulogies of the general economy he found there.

Wireless Broadcasting

Interest in the subject of wireless "broadcasting" was aroused the other day by mention of the subject in Parliament, the Minister in charge having to plead guilty to certain difficulties in the way. Probably the whole thing is too remote for us in China to worry about for some considerable time to come, but none the less we are indebted to the General Electric Co., Ltd., for a most enlightening pamphlet on the subject. This points out that in the United Kingdom there will probably be eight broadcasting stations, allotted to firms who are themselves manufacturers of wireless equipment, and they will be responsible for despatching at an annual fixed charge an interesting daily programme, the nature of which will be announced in the press. Then the private individual obtains a licence to own a receiving set, purchases one, and then, (to quote the pamphlet):—

Dinner finished, you and your friends retire to the drawing-room. The newspaper giving the various programmes of the stations in the country is then consulted, your selection is made—a tuning switch moved, and in an instant connexion is established. The musical sounds of a distant concert, the stirring appeal of some well-known speaker, or an interesting discourse on the latest scientific discovery—are thus brought to your own home for enjoyment during your leisure hours.

MR. Howard Bucknell, JR., U. S. Vice-Consul, arrived in Shanghai on Wednesday by the Siberia Maru. Mr. Bucknell, who is a San Francisco man, has been home on leave during which time he married Miss Lucy Barrow Taylor, of Washington, D.C., who is here with him. After two or three days in Shanghai Mr. and Mrs. Bucknell will proceed to Changsha, where Mr. Bucknell represents the American Government as Vice-Consul.

CHINESE POLITICS

SITUATION SETTLING DOWN IN THE NORTH

The Armistice at Shanhaikuan and Gradual Withdrawal of Troops on Both Sides

WU PEI-FU PREPARING TO RETURN TO LOYANG

Peking, June 23.

The execution of the terms of the armistice has come to a temporary halt, owing to Gen. Chang Tso-lin's demand that the Chihli forces should retire as far as Liushowying, the Fengtien troops removing to an equal distance from the Great Wall and the area between becoming a neutral zone.

There is no indication of an actual crisis, but the Chihli forces who would have left the war zone to-day are remaining there, the Chihli leaders apparently not being willing to abandon their strong positions while there is any possibility of the armistice breaking down.—Reuter.

London, June 23.

In the House of Commons yesterday, at question time, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth said that the Government would lose no opportunity to use its good office to facilitate the progress of Chinese national consolidation so far as it could consistently with the policy of non-intervention in the internal politics of China.—Reuter's Special.

Peking, June 23.

A Presidential Mandate dated June 22 and an official report dated June 23 announce that Tsao Jui-lin, Lu Tsung-yu and Chung Shih-ming will be subjected to trials at the local Chienchachu of Peking.—Eastern News Agency.

PEKING'S FEARS OF CHEKIANG

Politicians Unhappy without a Militarist to Bear their Responsibilities

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, June 23.

Wu Pei-fu's assumption that unification would come without further campaigning and by virtue of a great national urge has been justified to a great degree by events in Kuangtung. The politicians in Peking are now granting that he was right and either possessed unusual vision or made a lucky guess, but they are now stewing as much about Chekiang as they did a few weeks ago about Kuangtung. Wu Pei-fu always speaks speaks charitably of Lu Yung-hsiang and if he were now asked what he thought of the prospects in Chêkiang and the adjacent provinces he would probably say that it would all work out easily enough. Peking, however, enjoys no such optimistic calm of spirit. They read into Lu's declaration

that no one will be allowed to invade Chêkiang, a declaration of independence from the new government and see in Lu a stubborn obstacle to unity. They anticipate trouble involving not only Chêkiang but Kiangsu, Anhui and Fukien as well.

The military situation in Chêkiang is readily summed up. There are four divisions under Lu Yung-hsiang's command, two Northern and two native. The two native divisions will support Lu against any invader who tries to supplant him as Tuchun, but they would be glad to help oust him if the office of Tuchun were abolished permanently by Peking. The Northern divisions will support him under any circumstances, but not very effectually it is believed, because they happen to be at loggerheads, which means that ambitious subordinate officers are playing politics. However, if the Chêkiang situation is cleared, Anhui and Fukien will clear in the same way.

IN VAIN IS THE NET SPREAD.

An effort is being made here to bring Chi Hsieh-yuan to Peking as Minister of War since Wu Pei-fu has definitely refused to consider the post. The effort to get Wu into this government, which is admittedly stop-gap and temporary, was of course to involve him in its fall and enmesh him inextricably in the politics which will follow the fall. The object of the effort to bring the Kiangsu Tuchun is of course the same. Wu Pei-fu refused because he has a bigger mission. Chi Hsieh-yuan will probably refuse because he is too clever to be caught in any such trap.

The politicians who are most in evidence in Peking now feel uncomfortable without a military sponsor. They are used to having a military politician among them to give them substantiality. They want Wu Pei-fu with them or near them so that while things go well it is their government and when they go ill it is his government. Wu Pei-fu's aloofness and his position that, with unification putting an end to revolution as a political means, his work is done and that evolution must now set in and make or unmake governments,—this position makes them extremely nervous, so they yearn after Chi Hsieh-yuan. Evolution means extinction for a great many when parliament sits in August.

THE FEAR OF WEEDING OUT.

It certainly means extinction for W. W. Yen and C. T. Wang. It probably means extinction for Chang Kuo-kan and Kao En-hung. There is already a scheme afoot to lead Kao En-hung to the slaughter by making him W. W. Yen's

successor in the premiership. Each thinks that his chances of survival would be better if there were a military man in the government to whose skirts he could cling and with whom he could fall in glory if he had to fall. This evolution business means the survival of the fittest, and those who are peacefully weeded out in the ordinary course of events as the unfit, are likely to be regarded as permanently unfit—a terrible position. In military politics one could always explain one's ejection from the circle of the elect by *force majeure* and make it an apology for a return engagement. But if no militarists meddle it is obvious when one goes out that one is simply not wanted. Wu Pei-fu threatens to go back to Loyang whenever he is sure of the Shanhaikuan situation, in less than ten days perhaps. The excuse of *force majeure* will then be both literally and figuratively far fetched when applied.

Therefore some are hoping that Chi Tuchun will come while others are hoping that when Wu and his folk move out of Tsao Kun's flower garden the landlord will come furtively forth and whisper to his friends that he is still a war lord.

Troops Retiring from Shanhaikuan: Normal Traffic on C. E. R.

Peking, June 24.

After some bickering regarding the rate of withdrawal, the Fengtien and Chihli forces are both steadily withdrawing.

Later.

Dr. C. C. Wang reports the entire suppression of insurgents and the restoration of normal traffic throughout the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Mr. Kao Ling-wei having declined the Civil Governorship of Chihli, the post will probably be offered to General Wang Chen-ping and the Civil Governorship of Hupeh to Admiral Tang Hsiang-ming.—Reuter.

Tang Shao-yi Invited North: The Troops Withdrawing

Peking, June 26.

It is stated that the organization of the Senate Secretariat is now complete, with Mr. Shen Chun-ju as Chief Secretary.

It is unofficially stated that the Government are despatching delegates to urge Messrs. Tang Shao-yi and Sun Hung-yi to attend a conference at Peking on reunification.

General Wang Chan-yuan and Mr. Sun Hsiao-liang have arrived from Mukden and report that the armistice on the Shanhaikuan front is being loyally observed. The Fengtien troops have withdrawn to the east of Chinchow and the Chihli forces to the west of Luan-chow.

It is reported from Chinwangtao that the evacuation of the Chihli forces is likely to be completed within a week.—Reuter.

General Conference of Unification

Peking, June 27.

At to-day's Cabinet meeting, it was decided to hold a joint conference of all the provinces, which was originally advocated by Gen. Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan, with regard to the unification of the whole country, and to despatch a certain M.P. of the old Parliament, now in Shanghai, to Canton with the object of putting the plan into effect after obtaining Gen. Chen Chiung-ming's approval.—Eastern News Agency.

Peking, June 27.

Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei left for Paotingfu yesterday. He will proceed from Paotingfu to Shanghai to assume command of the naval forces there.

The withdrawal of troops from the Shanhaikuan area is still proceeding. The Chihli leaders have decided not to occupy Shanhaikuan, but to evacuate their troops as rapidly as rolling-stock is available.

Gen. Wang Chen-ping has announced that he will be prepared to accept the Civil Governorship of Chihli after he has visited Gen. Tsao Kun at Paotingfu.

Gen. Chao Heng-ti is reported to have informed the Government that he will co-operate in the disbandment of troops. Meanwhile, he is organizing a police force to replace the Northern troops withdrawing from Yochow.—Reuter.

Wu Returning to Loyang: Dispute with Tsao Kun

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, June 28.

Wu Pei-fu is planning to leave for Loyang on Sunday, taking with him a large part of the Chihli army, which is now returning from Shanhaikuan. His delegates, returning from Mukden, believe that the possibility of further trouble with Fengtien is nil because Chang Tso-lin regrets having been misled and promises good conduct.

The local report of Wu Pei-fu's disagreement with Tsao Kun is apparently true in part, which is resulting in the withdrawal of the majority of the forces beyond Paotingfu thereby disarming Tsao Kun.

The Government at present is unable to name a successor to the late Dr. Wu Ting-fang in the Premiership and is leaving the substantive post open until the assembly of a Parliamentary quorum, while acting premiers rise or fall on their merits.

Intrigues in Capital

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, June 28.

Cabinet officials believe that the withdrawal of the Northern troops from Yochow removes the obstacle to Tan Yen-kai's participation in the Government.

Tsao Kun's political followers have been showing the greatest activity against both President Li Yuan-hung and Gen. Wu Pei-fu

and are re-organizing for the protection of the tuchunate, whilst the President's Hupeh following are foolishly opposing both branches of the Chihli party and flirting with Mukden, in the hope of obtaining a new military backing to play off against Gen. Wu Pei-fu.

These movements indicate an understanding by Tsao Kun's friends that Gen. Wu Pei-fu's policy involves the fall of the tuchunate and the realization by the President's advisers that the present Government cannot face a re-assembled Parliament. All the movements are essentially against Gen. Wu Pei-fu, whose return to Loyang puts all the vested political interests in jeopardy, because it throws Peking wide open.

TUCHUN OF YUNNAN'S MANIFESTO

Declaration in Favour of Local Self-government

Tuchun Tang Chi-yao has sent out a circular telegram to the provinces advocating Federal Government and local self-government. The following is a translation of the original Chinese:—

"Since the outbreak of civil strife there has been constant talk of the ways and means toward the reunification of the country, but the goal seems to move farther and farther away. The hope for peace has been countered by deeper strife and endless turmoil. Instead of peace and reunification of the country, aggressive policies have been pursued toward selfish ends. This, therefore, has been the deplorable cause of the unmanageable differences between North and South.

"In view of continual national disorder and the advantage taken for carrying on unnecessary warfare, I was once of the opinion that in order to avoid further struggle and bring about peace and order to the country, political adjustment instead of military operations would have to be resorted to. It is my sincere hope that the different provinces will sink their differences and foster good will and better feelings toward one another.

"In order to attain these ends, I some time ago proposed that the provinces be united by the Federal Government system. Telegrams had been sent out to the different provinces for their respective views, but, in the interim, on account of unforeseen difficulties thrown in the way, the object has not yet been achieved. And now people are suffering worse and worse every day from the effects of the civil strife, and the day seems still very far off when the blessings of peace and reunification of the country will be brought about.

"According to what we have learned from our past experiences, and so far as public opinion is concerned, the whole country is now up against the centralization

of power in the hands of the Central Government, and unanimously in favour of local self-government; the only remedy for the salvation of the country, therefore, would be the adoption of what I have proposed, the Federal Government system.

"Should it be possible to unite the provinces through local self-government, the Central Government will thereby be formed. The provinces, therefore, will be given opportunities to develop themselves to their best advantage. The Federal Government system, therefore, in my opinion will be the best means for effecting peace and reunification of the country, so as to prevent further unnecessary strife with its disastrous consequences. The Federal Government system, if actually carried out, firmly lays the foundation of the country. I do not mean that the provinces close their doors exclusively for their own interests; neither do I mean that the others be compelled to follow our schemes, but it is my vehement desire that we should co-operate with united effort in devising ways and means, so that the desired political system will be brought forth according to law, and that any obstacles against the formation of this system be removed.

"I therefore sincerely hope that, for the sake of patriotism, you will all co-operate with me in achieving this common goal and I shall be thankful for any views that you can offer.

"TANG CHI-YAO."

THE ARMY DISBANDMENT SCHEME

Official Decision of Peking

The following is the substance of an official telegram, received from Peking by the Chinese authorities:—

In accordance with suggestions made by Generals Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu at Paoting, the Cabinet has framed a plan of disbandment which will shortly be discussed at a Cabinet meeting. The plan distributes the work to be done at three different periods, the first period to begin from January 1, 1923, the second from January 1, 1924, and the third from January 1, 1925. It is proposed to eliminate the weak and the aged from all the divisions and brigades of the Army to the number of one-fourth of the whole force during the first period, and the same proportion is to be eliminated during the second and third periods until at last the whole Army will be composed of only efficient and strong men, and reduced to about 42 per cent. of the present strength.

There will be seven areas within which the disbandment scheme is to be carried out, namely, (1) Fengtien-Kirin-Heilungkiang, (2) Chihli-Shantung-Honan, (3) Kiangsu-Anhui-Chékiang-Hupeh, (4) Shensi-Shansi-Kansu-Sinkiang, (5) Fukien-Kiangsi-Kuangsi-Hunan, (6) Kuangtung, and (7) Yunnan-Szechuan-Kueichow.

THE LATE REBELLION IN KIRIN

Report that the Leader Has
Been Killed

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, June 27.

The report that Kao Shih-ping has been captured and killed in Kirin by Gen. Chang Tso-lin's military police has reached Peking, through Russian sources, but Gen. Wu Pei-fu's local agents have failed to confirm the story, though most diligent inquiries are being made.

According to Russian reports from Manchuria, Kao Shih-ping, while leading the revolt against Gen. Chang Tso-lin as a declared ally of Gen. Wu Pei-fu, was captured near Hunchun and ordered to be transported to the city of Kirin. Attempting to escape *en route*, he was shot by his escort.

Kao Shih-ping is the son-in-law of Meng En-yuan and was formerly in command of the Kirin Division and an inveterate enemy of Chang Tso-lin, having spent the last two years conspiring in Peking and Shanghai to break Chang's power from within.

During recent fighting he undoubtedly had Gen. Wu Pei-fu's commission to raise force to oppose Chang in Manchuria.

Gossip here names Wang Shih-yuan as Tung Kang's successor in the Ministry of Finance, since the latter's resignation is believed to be imminent. Wang Shih-yuan is a member of the old Chihli party and therefore his appointment would be interpreted as being due to Tsao Kun's influence supplanting that of Wu Pei-fu in the Cabinet.

GEN. LI DECLINES PAY

Peking, June 23.

President Li Yuan-hung has notified the Ministry of Finance that he does not intend to accept the President's salary of \$24,000 a month while the country is so short of money.—Reuter.

Northerners Quitting Yochow

Peking, June 23.

A mandate issued at midnight last night states that, conditions on the Hunan-Hupeh border having returned to normal, the Northern garrison at Yochow must withdraw and leave the maintenance of peace and order to a local police force. Generals Wu Pei-fu, Hsiao Yao-nan and Chao Heng-ti are instructed to arrange the matter between them.—Reuter.

Railway Transit Taxes

Peking, June 23.

The Cabinet, at yesterday's meeting, decided on the abolition of all railway transit taxes.

It further decided to furnish the two Houses of Parliament with \$300,000 to cover their expenses.—Reuter.

ADMIRAL SAH FOR FUKIEN

Peking, June 22.

The suggestion to appoint Admiral Sah Chen-ping as Civil Governor of Fukien is understood to have been cordially received by those of the Fukien gentry who are now in Peking and it is expected that a delegation will shortly interview the presidency and Cabinet authorities to urge that the appointment be made.

June 25.

The proposal to appoint Admiral San Chen-ping Civil Governor of Fukien is still under consideration. It is now suggested that the Government should first consult General Li Hou-chi, with a view to removing possible difficulties.—Reuter.

Li Hou-chi Resigning

The rain of resignations of Tuchuns continues unabated. General Li Hou-chi, Tuchun of Fukien, has now tendered his resignation to Peking and asked for the appointment of somebody to succeed him as Civil Governor. This is palpably modelled on the procedure of General Lu Yung-hsiang of Ché-kiang.

BRITISH IN CANTON CALLED TO ARMS

Sun Yat-sen's Troops Preparing to
Attack the Tiger Forts

Hongkong, June 27.

The Canton correspondent of the "Hongkong Telegraph" reports that the Consul-General has ordered all British subjects at Shameen to be armed in expectation of a second bombardment by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.—Reuter.

Canton, June 27.

President Sun Yat-sen has established headquarters at Changchow. Four thousand of his personal troops and 2,000 Heungshan men have assembled here and are making preparations to attack the Fumen (Tiger) forts.—Kuo Wen News Agency.

Dr. Sun in Uncertainty

Canton, June 27.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, through the American Consulate-General here, has applied to the Consular Body at Canton for a safe passage to Shanghai by guarantee of the Consular Body. Accordingly, with a view to accelerating the restoration of public peace in Canton, the Consular Body has notified General Yeh Chu, attached to General Chen Chiung-ming, to this effect.—Eastern News Agency.

** A later report says he does not want to come.

Dr. Sun Negotiating

Peking, June 29.

Despatches from Canton state that the city is still quiet and that negotiations are progressing to permit the departure of Dr. Sun Yat-sen with full honours.—Reuter.

Peking, June 29.

President Li Yuan-hung yesterday despatched a telegram to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, urging him to come to the North.—Eastern News Agency.

THE RETURN TO CHINA OF SHANTUNG

Joint Commission Assembled

Peking, June 23.

Arrangements are proceeding for the official opening of the Shantung Conference at Peking on June 25, in connexion with which Messrs. Debuchi and Omura and their staffs arrived from Tokio on June 21, while Dr. Akiyama, the Governor of Tsingtao, is expected this evening.—Reuter.

Peking, June 26.

The Sino-Japanese Shantung Commission held their initial meeting at the Waichiaopu this morning. The Chinese Delegation were headed by Dr. C. T. Wang and numbered about 40 persons, the Japanese, led by Mr. Obata, being about 30 strong.

After an exchange of greetings, the meeting discussed the *modus operandi* and decided that a first commission, dealing with the transfer of the Tsingtao Administration, should meet on every Monday and Tuesday beginning on June 29 and that a second commission, for the transfer of the Shantung Railway, should sit every Tuesday and Friday from June 30.—Reuter.

Japanese Language at Tsingtao

Peking, June 29.

The First Committee of the Joint Commission on Shantung, dealing with the transfer of administrative rights and properties, held their opening meeting this morning.

It was decided that all questions should be referred to sub-committees for discussion, the Committee themselves deciding upon the reports when tendered.

In connexion with the Customs at Tsingtao, the Chinese delegates intimated that they would give instructions for the execution of Article III of the Supplementary Agreement, providing that the Japanese language may continue in use by the Customs at Tsingtao and that due regard for local commercial requirements shall be had in the selection of officials in the employment of the Customs.

The Japanese delegates expressed the hope that a free Customs zone or bonded warehouse would be maintained at Tsingtao. The Chinese delegates promised that this point would be considered.

It was decided that the transfer of wharves and godowns would be considered by the first section of the Committee, concurrently with that of other Government properties.—Reuter.

OUTPORTS

DEATH OF DR. WU TING-FANG

**Veteran Diplomat, Recently Se-
lected as Premier, Dies
in Canton**

A SINCERE DEMOCRAT

Hongkong, June 23.

"Dr. Wu Ting-fang died in Canton this morning.—Reuter.

KUANGTUNG IN MOURNING.

Canton, June 25.

The whole of Kuangtung is in mourning as a result of its unfortunate loss in the death of Dr. Wu Ting-fang.

Prior to his death the aged statesman stated that although he was dying, President Sun Yat-sen was still alive to represent the will and the voice of the people, which would also live. "Even if I do die," he said, "it will not matter very much. If Chen Chiung-ming does not die, we will wait to see what kind of a man he turns out to be."—Kuo Wen News Agency.

PEKING'S DEEP CONCERN.

Peking, June 24.

A meeting of the Cabinet this morning passed a resolution of regret at the death of Dr. Wu Ting-fang. The members of Parliament are meeting this afternoon with the intention of passing and telegraphing to Dr. C. C. Wu, the deceased statesman's son, a resolution expressing their regret and sympathy.

A political effect of the death of Dr. Wu is that Dr. W. W. Yen is likely to continue as Premier.—Reuter.

It is with deep regret we learn of the death of the veteran statesman, Wu Ting-fang, who was one of the most picturesque figures in contemporary history and his name was famous in Europe and America as well as in his own country. Dr. Wu was born in Canton, 76 years ago and has had a distinguished career as a diplomatist and statesman. He graduated from St. Paul's College, Hongkong, but studied later in England and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and held an honorary L.L.D.

Dr. Wu was twice appointed Minister to the United States and concurrently represented his country to the governments of Spain, Cuba and Peru, which, perhaps, illustrates how inadequate were the Chinese Court ideas on foreign relations even as late as 1907. During 1900, when the Legations were besieged, and the rumour that all foreigners in Peking had been massacred was almost universally believed, Dr. Wu asserted strenuously that the Ministers and their staffs were quite safe and succeeded in getting a communication through to them, thus relieving the

poignant anxiety of those who had relatives at that time in Peking and, incidentally, proving that even in those dark days China was not quite so black as she was painted.

Dr. Wu was not in the least dazzled by the splendour of Western civilization. He was a splendid after-dinner speaker and his theme was usually the ancient glories of China and the magnificence of the teachings of her sages. China was but little known to the world in those days and Dr. Wu rendered no mean service to his country by his efforts to correct the crude ideas of those whose notions of the East were based on a trip through San Francisco's Chinatown.

When the revolution broke out in 1911 Dr. Wu was back in his homeland and was one of the delegates to the peace conference held in Shanghai which decided on the establishment of a Republican form of government. This shows that Dr. Wu's scorn of Western



DR. WU TING-FANG

governments and their ways was by no means so deep as he wished it to be thought, and that he had really imbibed a sincere love of democracy though, for political purposes, he extolled the philosophy of Confucius and contrasted it with the opportunism of time-serving politicians of Tammany Hall stamp.

LI YUAN-HUNG'S PREMIER.

In 1917 Dr. Wu was Prime Minister under President Li Yuan-hung and signed the edict dismissing Tuan Chi-jui from office. Parliament had been leading an ineffective existence and proving its unfitness to rule by the puerile quarrels of its members and their neglect of their duties. It was dissolved in June, 1917, and most of the members went to Canton, where a new government was organized with Sun Yat-sen, Tang Shao-yi and Dr. Wu at its head. Dr. Wu remained throughout a staunch supporter of Dr. Sun, though it may be doubted whether he whole-heartedly approved of his somewhat harebrained schemes or warlike policy. His counsels were for sanity and moderation and his presence in the Southern Government gave it a certain prestige in foreign eyes.

In his later days Dr. Wu coquetted with Buddhism and became a convinced vegetarian. He believed he had found the true path that led to long life and happiness and until quite recently enjoyed remarkable health and vigour for a man of his years. He is quoted as saying that he saw no reason why he should not live to be 200 years old, but whether this was jest or earnest we do not know. At any rate, he has passed to his rest at a ripe old age and China is the poorer for his passing. He was both wise and witty and had a winsome manner which endeared him to those who had the pleasure of even a casual acquaintance with him. Again we express our regret that a prince and a great man has gone from us and tender our respectful condolences to his bereaved family.

CAUSE OF DEATH UNKNOWN.

No further details regarding the lamented death of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, the veteran Chinese statesman, have been received in Shanghai.

The Chinese press correspondents in Canton suggest various reasons for his death and these include age, pneumonia, anxiety, disappointment, shock and fright.

Dr. Wu, who was 78 years of age, left Shanghai on November 23, 1920, and served the Constitutional Government in various official capacities, including Director of the Administrative Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Finance, acting President (in the absence of President Sun Yat-sen), and Civil Governor of Kuangtung.

The accompanying photograph, which is probably the latest taken of the aged official, was presented to a member of the editorial staff of the "North China Daily News" a short time ago. It was autographed "To my elder brother (old friend) . . . from yours very cordially, Wu Ting-fang."

Dr. Sun on Treachery at Canton

Hongkong, June 24.

Interviewed by the special correspondent of the "Hongkong Telegraph," on board the gunboat Wingfung at Canton, Dr. Sun Yat-sen said, "I fell into a trap of treachery set by my subordinates and supposed friends. I believe that General Chen Chiung-ming gave the orders which caused the firing last Friday morning. I never expected my friend to go against me. I was prepared against an enemy but not against the treachery of a friend and subordinate. As soon as they got me out of the city, they began looting. The bombardment of Canton was my protest against the events of the night before and for the upholding of righteousness. The shock of all this trouble has caused the illness and death of Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who could not recover from the shock of such treachery. I have not resigned and will not resign to force. I can only hand in my resignation, should I wish to do so, to the Parliament which elected me, not to my subordinates."—Reuter.

Dr. Wu's Last Message to the Chinese People

Dr. Wu's last message to the Chinese people is as follows:—

"For the past month or two I have been acting as Civil Governor of Kuangtung but without much success as there has been continuous quarrelling and fighting all the time, resulting in terrible suffering for the people.

"The troops in Canton are beyond control and unless General Chen Chiung-ming is brought back to Canton they cannot be held down. I hope, therefore, very earnestly, that Gen. Chen will return to Canton without delay and I will resign (as I have long wished to) in his favour immediately as it is my wish to relieve the already suffering people from further troubles. This being the case, I ask President Sun Yat-sen to relieve me of the Civil Governorship and my other posts.

"Apropos of the reports that the Peking Government has asked me to proceed to the north and form a Cabinet, I can only say that there are many legal questions which have first to be settled. It will be remembered that when President Li Yuan-hung in 1917 asked me to countersign his mandate dissolving Parliament I refused on the ground that it was contrary to the laws of China and our national constitution. I refused to be forced. I told those who asked me to countersign the mandate that they could kill my old body but I was quite willing to die before I broke the laws of my country. I wanted to protect the constitution. I knew that I could rest in peace. Now, how can I go to Peking and support an illegal government?

"Seeing that I am of but little use to the country, I hereby declare that it is my sincere wish to retire to my country home to spend the rest of my days in making a study of religions and the soul and other questions in which I am interested."

DR. SUN YAT-SEN'S GRIEF.

The Chinese press states that when the news of the death of Dr. Wu was conveyed to President Sun Yat-sen the latter immediately shed tears and lost his voice for some time. He, Dr. Sun, later said, "Dr. Wu and I were the leaders of the Constitutional Government from the very beginning and now that he has passed away his loss to me is far greater than I can express in words. His loss is one to me, to China, and to the whole world. We have lost our leading citizen. Now, however, that he has passed away before me, I must fight harder than ever before, just the same as Dr. Wu would fight were he still living. I will fight so that he may rest in peace and be comforted to know that I am fighting for the same principles as he fought for. I will never surrender to the mutineers or to force and whether I win or lose I will devote the rest of my days to the cause of the people. The shock of the death of my old colleague has surely overcome me."

A NEW REVOLUTION THAT FAILED

Peaceful Ningkuofu the Centre: Police Raid on Eve of Plot's Development

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ningkuofu, An., June 18.

Reading from week to week of the distress in various parts of the country—flood, drought, robbers, lawless soldiers and *tufei*—we have congratulated ourselves that in Ningkuofu we lived in pleasant places. None of these calamities had overtaken this district. For the past couple of years even the ubiquitous soldier has been absent. All seemed peaceful and safe, in spite of vague rumours to which few gave any credit.

Yesterday morning however, risers were startled to find the city gates tight closed, with armed policemen or *yamen* guards in charge, and small squads patrolling the streets. Amidst the many wild rumours it was for a time very difficult to discover what had happened to disturb the ordinary peace and quiet. The trouble appeared to centre in the large business suburb which runs along the river bank outside the north gate. Finally, we learned that during the night the police had raided a temple in a sequestered part of this suburb, where a large number of people had collected under cover of darkness, and found a gathering of from 200 to 300 persons. Although hopelessly outnumbered, the police surrounded the temple and started boldly in to inquire the cause of the gathering.

IN THE NICK OF TIME.

A walk through the temple and grounds yesterday morning revealed much of interest. Shattered windows, broken tiles, shoes, hats and broken fans which strewn the floors bore eloquent witness to the struggle that had taken place within, while in the trampled grass without the temple walls the dead body of one of the *tufei*, shot evidently while trying to escape, also that of a uniformed policeman lying stark in the morning sun were sufficient proof that something serious had happened there while most of the people in the city had been quietly sleeping. Although the raid resulted in the capture of very few men, the police secured important papers and records which show that the quiet and security of the city were but fancied, and revealed the existence of a plot which, within the next 30 hours, at most, would have overthrown authority in the city and placed the population at the mercy of a gang of *tufei*. A list was found, containing some 300 or more names, which makes it clear that in our midst there are a number of unscrupulous people who had been quietly plotting with outside expert help—some of it drawn from Shanghai—to start a

new revolution of their own and *tuh li*.

Information extracted from two or three of the temple priests and others arrested, also the evidence contained in letters and other papers secured, show that a descent on the city was planned to be carried out from this temple. It was to take place early this morning, as soon as the city gates were opened at daybreak. The few guards at the *yamen* and police headquarters were first to be overpowered. Mercifully, however, the plot was discovered before it was quite ripe, and through the prompt and fearless action of the police, in which one lost his life and two others were wounded, the danger has for the time been averted.

THE WIRES CUT.

The acting magistrate decided at once to telegraph to Wuhu for troops and this led to the further grave discovery that the wires had been cut. Fortunately, the plotters had overlooked that a line runs south also, and so, by means of this, a message was got through by way of Tunchi and Kiukiang. This morning, to the great relief of the inhabitants 200 Wuhu soldiers entered the city, having marched overland the 70 *li* from Wauchih during the night.

It is early yet to say whether the threatened trouble is actually over or not, but people are beginning to breathe more freely this evening, after realizing what a narrow escape the city has had. The plot is widespread and yesterday a number of local people could not be found. Several of the police and *yamen* guards also disappeared during the night, taking their firearms with them. A few important arrests have been made. Word has come in to-day that a place 50 *li* north of here was looted yesterday. This is supposed to be the work of some who escaped from the gathering here.

PEKING TRAMWAYS

Allotment of Tenders

Peking, June 20.

The principal tenders for equipment for the Peking Tramways have been allotted as follows:—

Boilers and Accessories. Through Sinton Overseas Trading Company for Babcock & Wilcox, Ltd. (British), £25,236.14.0.

Turbo-generator Plant and Accessories. Through Sinton Overseas Trading Company for Brown, Boverie & Co. (Swiss) £25,253.17.0.

Converter Stations Nos. 1 and 2, North City. Siemens China Company (German) Gold \$26,200.

Rails and Accessories. Through Anglo-French China Corporation on behalf of Thomson, Houston Company (French), Gold \$305,431.

Rolling Stock. To the same tenderers. £55,000.—Reuter.

The cost of the seamen's strike to the Hongkong Government has been announced as \$93,919.

WHERE THE DOLLARS GO IN PEKING

Frontier Defence Campaign and
Its Cost: The Detestation of
ex-President Hsu

VENTED ON HIS AGENTS

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, June 23.

Lu Tsung-yü, his friends say, is about to issue a circular telegram from Tientsin protesting that he is neither a thief nor a traitor. This is occasioned not because these charges are new but because, while Hsu Shih-chang was President, it made no material difference whether these charges were made or not, since they could not impinge upon Mr. Lu's comfort or liberty.

A few days ago a police order was issued for the arrest of Lu Tsung-yü and Tsao Ju-lin and their houses were searched while their families fled to the Legation Quarter. The gentlemen concerned had of course flown, but lately the Concessions in Tientsin are not such sure havens as they used to be and both of these notorious Anfu leaders are in some real danger because the Government is issuing warrants for them which have nothing to do with politics and which the Concessions will probably countersign.

At the instigation of Paotingfu some inquiry has recently been made into the expenses of the Frontier Defence Army and of the disastrous campaign against Wu Pei-fu in 1920. Out of \$140,000,000 supposed to have been spent it is said that \$110,000,000 cannot be accounted for. Some one got generous commissions and since Lu Tsung-yü and Tsao Ju-lin had a great deal to do with the funds in those days it is supposed that they could throw some light upon how they were distributed.

TILL THE PRESIDENT WENT.

Of course nothing could be done while Hsu Shih-chang was President. Though the public has always understood that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui was the patron of these two men whom the students hounded out of office in 1919, the President was their original patron in Manchuria and continued in Peking to protect them long after Tuan's power had collapsed. Lu Tsung-yü was Hsu Shih-chang's financial agent and invested for him through Japanese banks his personal fortune which is now estimated at \$20,000,000. These personal relations between the ex-President and these agents of his who were nationally denounced as "traitors" a few years ago have always been known to the Chinese and have been sufficient to convince them that Hsu Shih-chang was, through all the years of Japanese loans and contracts, the arch-Anfuite. Consideration for national "face" confined this knowledge to gossip, however, and the old President was never associated in the press with

the "crimes" for which Tuan Chi-jui and Hsu Shu-tseng were held responsible. Taking advantage of his position Hsu Shih-chang naturally, since he was a master of the politics of the Mandarinate, allowed Tuan and Little Hsu to take the responsibility and collapse under it. Some foreigners still wonder why he was so cordially detested by all classes of Chinese and why, when his turn came to fall, the outgoing of this benevolent-looking old man was greeted with such malicious glee throughout the country. The Chinese show his memory no mercy. His protégés and associates are meeting with the same fate as his memory. This explains why Tsao Ju-lin and Lu Tsung-yü are at this late date being given official attention on the same grounds which moved the students and the nation generally against them more than three years ago.

THE OPPOSITION TO DR. YEN.

It also explains, what must be otherwise inexplicable to the outsider who does not follow Chinese affairs from the all-important viewpoint of personal relations, why there is such intense and bitter opposition to the acting Premier, W. W. Yen, throughout the South, and why the parliamentarians begin to fume against him the moment they detain in Peking. There is of course no implication that he was associated with the ex-President in any such machinations as Tsao and Lu are traditionally charged with. He was simply a political pupil, but that he was the pupil of such a master is enough for the firebrands coming back from Shanghai and the South. This unhappy Dr. Yen has, since his return to Peking, come in for the opposition of the old conservatives as well as the firebrands, for no other reason than because he deserted Hsu Shih-chang at the eleventh hour and hurried away to get on the new handwagon. They allege that he was responsible for Hsu Shih-chang's protracted tenure of office and therefore for the undignified character of his leaving, because he was the one who persuaded the old President that the Diplomatic Body wanted him to stay, and that then, having promised Hsu lasting fidelity and support, he deserted when he saw that the game was up. In Paotingfu he is regarded from both angles, for there they are both firebrands and conservatives. This is written to explain what must otherwise seem an unreasoning prejudice against a young and able foreign trained diplomat and so that it will not be too mystifying to the general public if Dr. Yen's tenure of office in the present government is short.

New Bishop for China

London, June 24.

The Right Rev. H. W. K. Mowll, the new assistant Bishop for Western China, was one of three bishops consecrated to-day at Westminster Abbey by the Archbishop of Canterbury.—Reuter.

THE ABSURD RUMOURS ABOUT ADM. TU

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, June 26.

If Shanghai has been taking the rumours of Admiral Tu Shih-kuei's impending attack upon General Ho Feng-lin as seriously as they have been taken here, they must have proved very disquieting to the Settlement. First we heard here that Wu Pei-fu had telegraphed to the President asking that Ho Feng-lin be dismissed from office by mandate. Then came the story that Admiral Tu was advancing upon Shanghai with his fleet and that 6,000 marines were travelling overland to co-operate with the fleet. Both the first and the second stories have been denied and discounted here by every possible authority and no one seems to know how they started. The writer happened to mention these rumours to a cabinet minister a few days ago. He wanted to know at once whence they had spread. He said that he had called on Admiral Tu an hour before and that he found the Admiral studying a pile of newspaper clippings, in which his imaginary movements were detailed, in an effort to discover who had been originally responsible for the fiction.

NEW KUANGSI CURRENCY

From Our Own Correspondent.

Luichow, Si., June 7.

In order to meet the financial obligations pressing in upon the authorities at this time, through the calling in of rebel soldiers to join the colours, it has become necessary to issue new paper bills. Five hundred thousand dollars in fifty cent and one dollar bills are being issued. A poor class of Chinese paper is being used, as other paper cannot be obtained at this time. Fortunately, the bills state that this is an emergency measure and they will be withdrawn within six months of issue. This latter statement is hardly necessary, for the paper is so poor that few of the bills will last half that time. Special care will be needed in handling them and if one should get caught out in a pouring rain, or let his purse fall down the well, his fortune will be lost for sure. However, it will mean that the merchants and small vendors will lose heavily, for the paper is to pass for face value silver, and so those who purchase an article for twenty cents, and present a fifty cent bill will necessarily have to be given the article and thirty cents silver in change. How the merchants and public generally are going to take to this new scheme remains to be seen, but it is feared that there are a few thorns still in the path of those who are treading the royal road to fame at this time in South China.

ALL KUANGSI JOINING THE ARMY

The Only Way to Secure Food: Fans and Umbrellas Instead
of Weapons: Soldiers Making Common Cause with
Robbers: A Province Distraught

THREAT OF INVASION FROM YUNNAY

From Our Own Correspondent.

Liuchow, Si., June 7.

It is now over a year ago since hostilities broke out between the Two Kuangs. From the first Kuangsi pursued a losing game. Few, if any, deciding battles were fought, the troops preferring to retreat whenever pressed by superior forces. Most of the Kuangsi men escaped with their guns and ammunition and have, during the year, been living a free roving life among the hills, occasionally swooping down upon the plains and looting at large to replenish their larder, then retiring again to their old haunts and homes. They were simply waiting the time, however, when they would again assume control, and meanwhile they closed all the roads and river routes, so that travel was impossible and business stood still.

A few weeks ago, after spending some time in the northern part of the province and proclaiming his plans for the subjugation of the north, Sun Yat-sen suddenly returned to Kueilin and hastily left for Canton. Almost as if by magic, all the Kuangtung forces followed their leader and simultaneously Kuangtung sympathizers holding military positions throughout the province started to move their troops southward.

REBELS IN KUEILIN.

Hardly had the last Kuangtung soldier left the city of Kueilin when the rebel soldiers came pouring in from all sides. They had been living the free life for so long that they were now exponents of liberty, so the first thing they did after entering the city was to open the three gaols and let out most of the prisoners, 600 or 700 in number. These, rejoicing in their newly found freedom, ran out upon the streets, scaring the pedestrians, who ran into the first open doors they could find and unceremoniously shut and fastened them behind them. For a time, panic reigned, but conditions gradually settled down to a regular routine. There has been but little fighting and the rebel soldiers seem to have their men under control. For days the various bands kept coming in. Some who were not wholly in league with the larger bands were not permitted to enter the city and so encamped without the city wall. All, however, were permitted, as usual, to live upon the generosity of the people with whom they had come to live.

Pingloh also fell into the hands of the "Green Forest" men, who occupied the city peacefully and have been maintaining order. This latter company wanted to effect a union with the Kueilin men and

started to march to the latter place. They were met on the road at Luhtang and a skirmish took place. Later, British and American missionaries were asked to be peace delegates and go out and meet the company, which they did and agreed upon terms whereby further fighting was averted.

At Kueih sien the departing Kuangtung soldiers made a demand of 1,000 coolies, 10,000 catties of rice, and \$30,000 to facilitate their travelling. Their demand was acceded to, but, wishing to take home a few relics, the night before their departure the troops broke into the yamen and stripped it of its contents.

Pingnan, being in the line of travel, was also visited. Some old Kuangsi troops were stationed here and, as they were not willing to be disarmed, fighting took place. Finally, after several soldiers were killed, the others handed over their arms. Looting also took place here. The main street outside the city wall, where most of the business is carried on, suffered considerably. Large quantities of loot were secured, carried down to the boats on which the soldiers were travelling and taken away by launch. Later, friendly robbers came along and wanted their share, but were bought off by the citizens, who presented them with gifts in lieu of looting.

FIGHTING IN WUCHOW.

At the city of Wuchow the conditions were more serious. The Kuangsi soldiers were in charge of the city, and the Kuangtung troops demanded entrance. This was refused and a fight ensued. Finally, the Kuangtung forces gained an entrance into the city and compelled the Kuangsi troops to disarm. There was considerable looting in the city and on both sides of the river. The Kuangsi soldiers threatened vengeance and said they would make off with 1,000 Kuangtung women and girls for revenge, as soon as their comrades, who were up the river a little distance, came down to help them. This threat, coupled with the fear of further fighting, set the city in a panic and immediately the foreign residences and business offices were besieged by a frightened crowd of refugees, who sought shelter under a flag that stands for liberty and justice to rich and poor alike. Large crowds of Kuangtung residents crowded the boats that were in port, each clamouring for a place to sit or squat as long as they might get away before further hostilities began.

This city is situated on the right bank of the North River, midway between Kueiping and Siangchow.

It has been the centre for military operations along the river, the troops stationed there have not been able to open the river to traffic nor to disperse the robber bands that congregated in the mountains to the south. Recently, these troops were recalled to Liuchow to form part of the new régime which has lately been inaugurated. As soon as the troops left the city, the robbers came in and held the fort. A levy has been placed upon the people sufficient to supply the meagre needs of the visitors until such time as they can be called in to form a part of the model army which is to be evolved from the present mass.

The thriving market town of Luhchai has withstood the robbers for months, each attempt to enter being met by such a concentrated resistance that the attacking force was beaten off every time. A few days ago, however, loyal troops under a recognized leader determined to break the monotony and loot for a change. The market was scraped clean, the big stores and smaller shops losing practically all they possessed of value. The loot was so great that it was with difficulty that it was all carried away, especially as many captives were taken at the same time.

The country is in such a terrible condition that the majority of people have left their peaceful livelihoods and have joined the army, preferring to belong to the band and have food to eat, rather than remain at home and be pillaged and looted at leisure. Each military leader, therefore, has a large following of farmers, artisans, clerks and coolies, who are unarmed, but who follow up in the rear with a fan and an umbrella, happy to share with the others the spoils of war.

ROBBERY IS NOW RESPECTABLE.

Robbery has become a respectable employment and men who until recently were known to have been robber leaders are now walking the streets of the cities in perfect safety. Strangers who are met in tea shops or restaurants will often, in conversation, acknowledge that they have just come in from the hills and relate experiences that they had while "bush men" in the mountains. Soldiers speak of the robbers as "our brethren," and thus, when a robbery occurs and soldiers are despatched to the rescue, it is only to fire a few shots at random, divide the spoil, and then return in triumph to their headquarters. A military leader was recently heard to say that he and his men had fought a band of robbers for two hours without killing a man on either side. Needless to say, this leader is on the road to fame and is being promoted for his deeds of valour.

At the present time there is a strong suspicion that many of the soldiers stationed in outlying districts, and who form part of the army of occupation, are not only in league with the robbers, but also make midnight tours themselves and return home with more than they went away with. There have

been frequent robberies on the Yung river of late. Boats laden with cargo and carrying a goodly number of passengers have been held up. When the robbers made their appearance on the river bank and ordered the boats to pull in and anchor, the order was obeyed, and the 20 or more soldiers acting as escort never returned a shot, but handed over their rifles without resistance. After the boats were pillaged and the valuables of the passengers and the removable cargo carried away, rifles and ammunition were handed back again to the boat guard and the boats proceeded on their way in peace. Had it been a regular robber band who held up the boats, the rifles would have been considered valuable booty, but under the present régime it might have been considered unfair to retain the rifles, for "we be brethren."

YUNNAN SOLDIERS INVADING KUANGSI.

To add to the confusion a cry of alarm, "The Red Heads are coming," has just been sounded. The defeated soldiers of General Ku, who were driven out of their native province by General Tang Chi-yao, are now marching through Kuangsi. The cry of alarm struck terror to many hearts, for Kingyuan and Hwaiyuan have been the scenes of much bloodshed during the last few months. It was at the latter place, in January last, that the Yunnan soldiers under the command of Gen. Tang, on his way back to his native province, were set upon and badly treated by the Kuangsi brigands. It will be remembered that at that time the rearward was badly cut up and Gen. Lee killed, and many fear that the Yunnan soldiers will want to take revenge for their fallen comrades.

The first warning note, therefore, caused a commotion. Fully half of the inhabitants of these two cities left their homes and fled to the country for refuge. It was reported that the Yunnan troops were 10,000 strong and this caused a flutter to pass through military circles. This flutter gave way almost to convulsions when a later message stated that 1,000 pack mules were in the caravan, mostly loaded with "Kueichow earth," and immediately steps were taken to meet the oncoming company. Representatives were despatched from both sides and met in conference. The Yunnan leaders stated that they were on their way to Canton, and requested only a peaceful passage through this province. Such a proposal sounded well to the ears of the Kuangsi soldiers, for the native troops prefer peace unless there is personal gain somewhere, but when money is so scarce and opium sells at such a high price, how could such a large quantity of the drug be permitted to pass peacefully through the province without leaving a little behind as a thank-offering? That was the question to be solved, and it is the question that still remains to be answered.

The terms finally decided upon were that the Yunnan troops should alter their course and take an un-

frequented road eastward to Kuangtung. The soldiers are to travel in small companies and Kuangsi troops will be stationed at important points along the road to ensure a peaceful passage.

POCHOW UNDER MENACE OF ROVING TUFEI

Brigands Armed and Protected by Government General: Many Cities Sacked

From Our Own Correspondent.

Pochow, An., June 20.

Lastly Friday night and Saturday about 1,000 disbanded soldiers and other like-minded tufei took possession of Luhsien, 55 li west of here and were more fierce in some ways than they were more than a month ago at Kueitehfu. Both the civil and military officials fled, leaving them full sway in that city. Practically every family of any wealth was robbed and some 200 persons, men and young women, were led away captive, the men for redemption, the women for worse. Much less destruction of property and life took place than at Kueitehfu. They went towards Tse-cheng, 60 li northwest, but were met 12 li from here by Feng Yuhsiang's recently arrived troops and had quite an encounter, the latest report being that the soldiers got the worst of it. The tufei seem to have decided to go northeast and they are now reported at Wuhsiangchi, the biggest market town midway between here and Kueitehfu, and are apparently having their own way. Troops have been asked for from Pengpu and it is hoped they may arrive in a day or two.

A report says that Gen. Chang, before departing some 15 days ago for Kiangsi, left open big loopholes for these rascals to do their work, so that it might be apparent that he had kept down what Governor Feng can not. A report says that he let regular tufei have 200 quick-firing guns! This is a man of some rank and paid by the Chinese Government! Colour is given to this report by the fact that, last Saturday evening, four horsemen, armed to the teeth, came into this walled suburb and impressed a grain dealer's place to stop in instead of seeking an inn. This raised suspicion and the magistrate had them arrested on Sunday morning and found in their possession much loot, one *yuan pao*, and also papers and letters from Gen. Chang that they were his men. They are being held and a message has been sent to Gen. Chang at Wuhu. I think the officials will be foolish ever to let them free, whatever message the great general may send, for, but for their timely capture, this city would probably already be in the hands of robbers.

The Lui military officer left here late on Sunday in a chartered mo-

tor car for Kueitehfu railway station and Kaifeng and the car has not yet returned. Our situation is the more serious because Pochow is wedged in between several of the Honan cities and if vigorous measures are taken in these cities we shall be specially exposed and endangered unless Anhui troops come to the relief. Just now, even if people were anxious to go away, the roads to the railway are quite unsafe. One report about the tufei at Wuhsiangchi is that they seem to have set up a sort of centre there and make whatever requirements they wish of the people. Oh, for the rapid establishment of a central government with some real authority! I have had a letter from our evangelist at Lui, saying that our property and Christians were untouched. He puts the number captured as above 100 and six persons were shot. Word now comes that the army of tufei are going toward their nest, where no province has jurisdiction—a place that knows no law nor officials.

I think I have never known so high a temperature for so long in June and it has been accompanied by much high wind. People are waiting eagerly for rain to plant beans after wheat.

Audacious Armed Robber in Hongkong

Hongkong, June 28.

Yesterday evening a well-dressed Chinese entered the Sun Company's department-store and smashed with a revolver the glass of a showcase, from which he abstracted jewellery, valued at \$8,000. He then bolted but was pursued by the shop-assistants, whereupon he opened fire on them with his revolver, wounding two Chinese passers-by. The firing attracted the attention of the police, who gave chase and shot and wounded the robber, who was removed to the hospital.—Reuter.

Peking Maru on Fire

Hongkong, June 27.

The str. Peking Maru is on fire in the harbour. Her cargo of carbide in wooden drums, ammonia and sulphur is blazing fiercely.—Reuter.

Hongkong, June 28.

The fire on the Peking Maru was extinguished late last night. A European sergeant and two Chinese firemen were injured through the explosions and have been admitted into hospital.—Reuter.

Oil Storage in Bulk at Singapore

London, June 27.

The Teeside Bridge and Engineering Company of Middlesbrough has secured from the Admiralty in the face of keen competition a contract to erect 15 oil-storage tanks at Singapore. The contract will provide work for many men for 18 months.—Reuter.

RULERSHIP OF CHENG TU A BIG ISSUE

Four Candidates Backed by Many Generals: The Anti-Religion Campaign's Collapse

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chengtu, May 31.

The past month has been full of interest in watching the effect of the northern successes of Gen. Wu Pei-fu on the local military authorities. Very early in the month, Gen. Yang's men caused trouble, as partly mentioned in last month's letter. They soon saw that they had little support here. When Gen. Tan Chi-yu entered the city he soon made it perfectly obvious that he was not joining any party or coalition. He graced the "fence" for a long while. Brigadier-General Wang very quickly came to the decision that he was not wanted in Chengtu and, without any formal leave-taking, made good his departure while the going was good. He evidently gave a very gloomy report to his chief, Gen. Yang Tze-wei, at Luchow.

However, very shortly after their withdrawal, long telegrams were received in the capital from Liu Hsiang, the Tsong Si-ling of the Province, stating that he was willing to resign in favour of Liu I-chiu. The local Chinese press interpreted this to mean a challenge. Gen. Liu acted the part of wisdom, replying that he was "*puh kan*" to accept the position. So Liu Hsiang still operates in Chungking, while an unusually strong coterie of generals are united in the capital. Gen. Liu I-chiu is City Governor. General Lai Hsin-wei now occupies the Chiang Chuin's yamen formerly occupied by Hsiung Keh-wu. Gen. Tian is in the city with a strong following. Now Gen. Tan Chi-yu is the latest arrival and quite popular.

It is difficult to forecast the next lineup. It is felt in many quarters that Liu I-chiu has held his post long enough and should give way to another who ought to have a chance at the spoils of office. But the question is, who? It is generally agreed that Liu I-chiu has been uniformly fair and impartial. If only one rival was on hand, ready to take over, matters would be easy, but when four more eligible contestants are hovering about, each with a strong coterie of admirers, the problems are not so easy of settlement. The tendency now is to stand pat and see what Peking does. The local generals are loth to part company with the south, to whom they have sworn allegiance, until they see more clearly how the northern situation defines itself.

ANTI-RELIGION CAMPAIGN.

Another chief item of interest and excitement throughout the month has been the development of the anti-religion campaign in the capital. The well known Peking

telegrams were received here, as elsewhere, and quickly obtained due prominence in most of the 16 Chinese dailies that have a precarious existence here. The telegrams and despatches made good copy and were copied everywhere. Local editors expatiated on the evils of religion to their heart's content and took advantage of the opportunity to have a good fling at Christianity.

The Y.M.C.A. came in for the most bitter attacks, one paper stating "that it was too bad to make so much fuss about the Church when it was the Y.M.C.A. that was at the bottom of all the trouble, by misleading the young men and duping them by English classes, physical games and other attractions and then making them Christians." The students were called upon to rise in their might and attack the Y.M.C.A. as the best way to demolish Christianity. It did not take much encouragement to start things. The local Y.M.C.A. has a thriving English school of 300 students. Firebrands were soon at work among them, and one day they broke over all bounds, and *en masse* entered the secretaries' general offices and vociferously demanded that the three characters "*Chi Tu Chiao*" (Christian) be taken out of the signboard in front of the building.

Of course, it was explained this could not be done. This enraged the students, who insulted and taunted the secretaries. It died down, however, and several students were quietly let out the others returning to class.

EMPIRE DAY CELEBRATIONS.

Empire Day, on the 24th, was celebrated in royal style at H.B.M. Consulate-General, under the auspices of the British Overseas Club and Patriotic League. The Consul-General, Mr. Hewlett, has always made much of the day for the children, and it has come to be the great day of the year for them. The entire Canadian School turned out, as well as the children of the whole community, with their parents. A refreshment committee of ladies helped the genial Consul-General to be "at home" to the great concourse. Mr. Hewlett appeared in uniform and gave a brief but telling address to the children on the value of "the Flag." The kiddies creditably performed a flag drill and march to music, finishing with a salute to the Consul-General under a great jack, and then executed a Scout rally, when the whole 70 circled about their leader, who called for three cheers for the King, and then three cheers for H. M. representative, which were all lustily given.

A long and enjoyable programme of 30 races and contests was carried through, with even a nail hammering contest for ladies and pick-a-back race for gentlemen that were very ludicrous. The prizes were presented by Mrs. Steptoe at the close of the sports. A children's tennis tournament had also lately been run off with 20 con-

testants. On this day also these prizes were given to the winners.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

On the 18th, Mr. V. Smith, late Postal Commissioner, and Mrs. Smith, left on furlough. Many of their friends were at the wharf in the early morning to wish them farewell. General Liu I-chiu sent a special representative to the Wangchianglee to give them an official send off. A few nights previous, the full postal staff had gathered at the home of the new Commissioner, Capt. J. Ross, to bid farewell to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and welcome Capt. and Mrs. Ross. They did it in fine style. A brilliant illumination of fireworks opened the proceedings, then speeches were made, and finally a presentation was made to Mr. and Mrs. Smith of a pair of very large embroidered silk curtains, and three magnificent silver flower vases on mounts. It was a striking testimony to the affection of the staff for the chief who has spent three years close service with them.

Last week a most disastrous fire swept the southern suburb of the city, outside the south gate. The wind was blowing very strong but fortunately away from the city. Before the flames could be got under control, over 500 were rendered homeless. One boy was killed—a little lad who was sick, and, being unable to shift for himself, was forgotten in the mad rush to save property, and miserably perished. The fire has caused real poverty, because it was in a section where the poorest live, and the little all of many of them went up in smoke. Matchsheds were quickly erected for the sufferers, and the Red Cross and other benevolent societies are lending aid.

An event that caused a considerable flutter in the capital last week was the tennis championship singles final, played on the club courts between the Japanese Consul, Mr. K. Kuniyama, and Dr. H. J. Mullett, of the Canadian Dental Hospital. Mr. Kuniyama has long been considered the best player in the city, and lately won the mixed doubles with Mrs. Dye, but on this occasion Dr. Mullett easily defeated him by three straight games, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2. The match was all the more intense, because they had played the week previous, but inconclusively, two games going to Mullett and one to Kuniyama, when darkness prevented further play, so last week it was entirely played over with the above mentioned conclusive score.

TELEGRAMS have been received by the local offices of the China Merchants' S. N. Co. that a small fire broke out on their str. Irene while she was nearing Yingchow, on her way to Newchwang, on Sunday. Due to the smart work of the crew the blaze was soon under control. Little damage was caused by the fire, the major part of it being due by the water. No lives were lost. The Irene was able to put into Newchwang under her own steam.

THE TUCHUN'S COUNTRY

**Soldier-Robbers Busy: \$30,000
Hidden in Milk Tins and
Packing Cases**

From a Correspondent.

Anlufu, Hup.

General Wu Pei-fu's famous lieutenant, Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, the new Governor of Honan, has firmly grasped the nettle of disorder in that province as a commencement of his rule, and so far as that is concerned all is well. But certain of the so-called soldiers, who in the olden days were the support and mainstay of Chao Chieh, the previous Governor, have decided that the climate of Honan and more particularly the vicinity to the personality of Feng Yu-hsiang was unsuited to their health, and to the development of the peculiar personality which was theirs. So they have decided to adjourn—whither?

Last Sunday night was a remarkably peaceful one, and about 11 o'clock in the evening I issued forth from my office on the dyke, and stood for a moment on the top of the slope, looking across the river in the clear moonlight, and listening to the thud, thud, of the pile driver downstream, for all days and hours come alike to those who are running a race with the forces of nature as exemplified in the rising of a river. Then from the north a sound, marring the beauty and rhythm of the night. No need to ask what it was, memories of old days said "rapid rifle fire" too distinctly to be denied; the only question was where?

The soldiery at Anlufu, some few miles away, had not been paid for six months, as far as one knew, and it was possible that they had decided to recoup themselves at the expense of the city fathers. Next morning, however, this was proved not to be the case, for there arrived at the Mission Hospital a convoy of wounded, whose story more or less elucidated the matter.

It appeared that a number of boats were tied up for the night about twenty li up stream, it being their custom to congregate thus for the purpose of affording mutual protection against robbers. A band of soldiers appeared and demanded money forthwith, and upon the refusal of some of the boats, they opened indiscriminate fire upon all.

No one seemed to know the total casualties, but 14 wounded were taken into hospital, and another died as he was carried up the steps, but the losses must have been proportionately great. The same on the previous night two villages in the foothills were attacked, and several casualties incurred in both places, some of the local militia being killed and their rifles taken away.

I think that these depredations may fairly be assigned to some of the absconding soldiers from Honan who have crossed the border. If not it does not argue well for the state of discipline of the local Hupeh soldiers and the law and

order of the province. For the past three months we have had amounts varying from \$30,000 upwards in the camp, disguised in condensed milk and Standard Oil packing cases, and it has been an incessant surprise to me that we have not had an attack in force for the purpose of securing so tempting a prize.

A brief consideration of the work carried out in the past three months may not be without interest to the general reader in giving him some idea of what has been achieved and what can be looked for in the future.

Nature of work	Amount completed.
Piling	2½ miles; 4,500 pieces.
Bamboo work	2½ miles; 15,000 pieces.
Rock bunding	100,000 cubic ft.
Sandbagging	10,000 pieces.
Earthworks	2,400,000 cubic ft.
Turfing	60,000 sq. ft.
Wiring	110,000 ft.

The accounts for the work are not completed, as all payments will not be closed for another fortnight or three weeks, but my estimate for the cost is somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$50,000 to \$60,000, which will leave a surplus to deal with any emergency which may arise during the high water period, as the total amount to be paid in salaries, travelling costs, transportation costs, and other overhead charges will not bring the figure to more than that amount, and our original allocation was \$100,000. How the work will stand remains to be seen, but in any case it is an interesting point that the estimate of the old Chinese Dyke Office called for the expenditure of considerably more than the \$100,000 which we fixed as a maximum.

In my next and final article I hope to refer briefly to the results at the other points on the river below Szechow, and to consider some of the possibilities for the future.

NOTORIOUS BANDIT DEAD

From Our Own Correspondent.

Tsingkiangpu, Ku., June 16.

The robbers of Siyanghsien have been headed during the last four years by a man named Sen Da-long, on whose head was a price of \$1,000. He and his band looted the home of a *dong si*, by the name of Ma Dzeh-fu, on the morning of June 12 and carried off Mr. Ma, his daughter-in-law and two others. Sen Da-long, armed with his repeating rifle, tarried in the rear with the girl and was shot by the troops of the *hsien* officials, who were assisted by the troops of Gen. Ma U-ren. The fighting and his death occurred about seven miles from the city of Siyang, near a place called Ligiaceoudz.

The Chinese-Foreign Relief Committee's work which was begun in this country at the crucial time, when the people, by eating leaves, were endeavouring to keep soul and body together until harvest, has been brought to a successful close. Some 15,000 men were employed in drainage and other work and approximately 60,000 *fang* of earth was dug over

EX-VICE-MINISTER IN PRISON

**Charge of \$2,000,000 to Account
for, Said to Have Been Given
to Chang Tso-lin**

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, June 23.

The former Vice-Minister of Finance, Chung Shih-ming, who acted as Minister during the season of the recent fighting and who acknowledged himself Chang Tso-lin's agent in the Ministry, is finally in gaol after having been successively put under surveillance in his own house and released several times. From the slender funds available during his administration of his office he refused to make any appropriations for legitimate purposes, but when his downfall came it transpired that he had handed more than two million dollars over to Chang Tso-lin's folk without getting receipts of any sort. In spite of a general knowledge of these facts Hsu Shih-chang once released the man in the hope that he would raise money for the president's office. The first demand upon him was for \$100,000 to buy the good will of members of the Old Parliament. This demand he failed to meet, so the guards were again mounted at his door.

Among the many charges now brought against him the most unique is that he spent \$10,000 from public funds upon the sort of fortune-tellers who write prophetic characters in sand. He was trying to determine for Chang Tso-lin that the gods were with him. The sand writings of course brought him the cheering assurance that they were. Kuan Fu-tze must have been nodding when this \$10,000 was spent. It will be remembered that an old lady in Shanghai played the same mean trick upon Chang Hsun and K'ang Yü-wei just before the restoration movement in 1917—or her "control" did—and rumour has it that Chao T'i, who recently ran away from Kaifeng minus his long black whiskers, entered the recent campaign because the stars have indicated from his birth that he was to be an emperor and because some reader of the runes in Honan told him this spring that his great opportunity had finally come.

territory 60 li square, on 13 rivers and six weidz.

Robbers attacked the workmen on one of these weidz, beating a large number, burning down huts and destroying wheel-barrows, shooting one man and threatening the others with death if they persisted in the work. The wounded man was brought to the American Presbyterian Hospital and treated. Over 3,200 *dan* of rice and flour were given out.

North Kiangsu is jubilant over the refreshing showers of the last two days, which have brought to a close a very disheartening drought.

WENCHOW NOTES

Death of Miss Young of the China Inland Mission

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wenchow, Chê., June 20.

An old and highly respected member of the Wenchow community passed away before daylight on Saturday, June 17, in the person of Miss F. A. M. Young, of China Inland Mission. Miss Young, at the age of 40 years, and whilst holding a good position in the British Civil Service, offered, and was accepted, for work in China in connexion with the above named Mission.

She overcame the language difficulty, and for a period of 23 years rendered faithful and effective work mainly as the Principal of a boys' boarding school. During the last six months, the C.I.M. in Wenchow has lost three valued and tried workers. The sympathy of the foreign community was very marked at the funeral service and interment of Miss Young, which was conducted by the Rev. F. Worley. The Chinese also paid a very remarkable tribute to the deceased lady.

PRISON REFORM.

The officials responsible for the interned criminal classes of this district are endeavouring to improve prison life and conditions. A trial section has been recently added to the old prison and a scheme has been launched for building a new and model prison, the cost of which is estimated at \$30,000.

A dinner was recently given at the Magistrate's yamen, to which several of the leading citizens, the head of the Roman Catholic Mission, and the Chairman of the English Methodist Church Mission were invited, the object being to secure their aid and sympathy in raising funds for the project! Subscription books were distributed after the feast, and the two foreign guests were asked to interest their friends in contributing to this new and improved home for law-breakers. One of them is reported as having pointed out that such a request was rather unusual, in that in all foreign countries it was recognized as the nation's duty to provide such accommodation, and that in many other ways Missions were contributing to the welfare of China in the form of hospitals and education and in the making of good citizens. Credit, however, must be given to the Magistrate and the head of the Criminal Court here, in that they are anxious to improve prison conditions, irrespective of financial aid from their superiors, and one can only wish them success.

IT'S AN ILL WIND—

The "Meitin" (steamy) season is with us, and is causing the usual feeling of limpness and lassitude among the foreign community. The Chinese, however, are hope-

fully looking forward to good rice crops this year. The first crop is looking splendid, and if we are spared the floods and typhoons of the last two years, there is every reason to expect good harvests this year. The orange trees are full of fruit this year and members of the Orange Guild predict that more than twice the number of oranges will be gathered in the autumn than were last year.

ICHANG NOTES

Anniversary of 1921 Looting: A Cause of Uneasiness: Bands of Robbers at Large

Ichang, June 17.

The anniversary of the looting of 1921 brought with it another decided scare amongst the citizens of Ichang. So far there does not seem to have been justification for the alarm, although there have been several serious robberies with violence lately, which led the people to fear that there might be another mutiny of troops. The Merchants' Brigade was called out and there has been some talk of closing the 200 gates which have been erected throughout the city.

The authorities are vigilant and are taking energetic steps to put down the robbers, several of whom have been arrested and executed in public places in order to intimidate others. But in many cases villages have been held up and people and houses robbed without any steps being taken to catch the offenders. Two days ago a woman was brought into the Church of Scotland Mission Hospital suffering from serious wounds. She was a native of a village called Fenhxiang, about 15 miles north of the city. Robbers attacked the farm, at which she was a servant, carried off all the grain and live-stock and brutally cut the woman about the face with their swords. The local commandant is taking energetic steps to put a stop to these armed robberies.

RATES TO CHUNGKING.

The rate war continues amongst the shipping companies at Chungking, and although the rate for cotton yarn has not gone lower than Tls. 4 per bale, there has been a great cutting in passenger fares. One steamer which left recently was charging as low as \$5.50 for a third-class ticket, \$11 for second-class and \$16.50 for first. The companies, however, have realized that they cannot continue their services at these prices and a meeting was held yesterday of representatives of the companies for the purpose of agreeing on a common rate. It has been agreed that the sum of \$8 shall be charged for each bale of cotton yarn from Ichang to Chungking, and Tls. 3.50 per picul for general cargo. Passengers will, in future, have to pay \$60, \$40 and \$20 for first, second and third-class fares,

CHIHLI TROOPS AND JAPANESE.

A Japanese Report of Dispute at Chinwangtao

Tientsin, June 23.

Despite the fact that the Chinwangtao station, where the General Headquarters of the Chihli troops is now situated, is under the jurisdiction of the Japanese garrison according to the Treaty concluded in 1901 in connexion with the Boxer trouble, the Chihli troops recently prohibited Japanese soldiers from entering the platform of the station.

In consequence, the Commandant of the Japanese garrison there lost no time in lodging a protest with the Chihli troops, who, however, not only failed to listen to the protest but on June 22, when some Japanese soldiers on duty entered the platform to watch the arrival and departure of trains, assaulted the Japanese soldiers. More than this, on the afternoon of June 22 the Chihli troops did violence to Japanese sentries at the station, and destroyed Japanese military telegraph wires between Shanhai-kuan and Chinwangtao. They, besides, prevented the Japanese garrison from repairing damaged parts of the telegraph wires. Some of them went so far as to cut repaired telegraph wires in the presence of Japanese soldiers.

It is reported that Japan has no alternative but to reinforce the garrison with the object of discharging her responsibility arising from the Treaty in question.—Eastern News Agency.

THE "Kobe Herald" says the engagement is announced of Mr. F. W. Zwagers, agent of the Java-China-Japan Lijn, to Miss Anna Tripler, of the Kobe Agency of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (and for some years a resident of Yokohama).

while the foreign passenger fare to Chungking is to remain at \$135.

ILLEGAL TAXATION.

The matter of taxation on the upper river is having a serious effect on trade. There are many collecting offices either self-supporting or under the military and it has been clearly established, for instance, that salt is paying as much as \$9.90 per bag of 2 piculs of illegal taxation on the way to this port. Junks flying the house flag of foreign hongs are not immune from these taxes, and even the steamers have to "pay up and look pleasant," otherwise the conditions of last year might be re-imposed on them. Sometimes the shippers pay and sometimes the steamers pay, but in any case these illegal imposts are duly collected. It is the merchants who pay first, but every cash of these illegal taxes must eventually fall on the consumer and all this contributes to the great rise in prices to the humble peasant and worker of China.—Reuter.

DEATH OF THE REV. E. F. GEDYE

Thirty Years' Earnest Service: An Ideal Schoolmaster

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wuchang, June 22.

Chinese and foreigners alike have lost a true friend in the passing of the Rev. E. F. Gedye, M.A., who, in the early Church phrase, "went away to the Bright Land" on Tuesday morning last.

Mr. Gedye had been connected with educational work in Wuchang for 20 or 30 years. On leaving Cambridge University in 1893, he was appointed Principal of Wesley College, Wuchang, in succession to Dr. Barber. Whilst at Cambridge he won high distinctions in mathematics, although he sacrificed some of his chances by giving his time to the service of a great friend in serious illness.

During the following score of years Mr. Gedye was in charge of Wesley College and saw it develop from its tiny infancy on the Long Street, in the heart of Wuchang, to its present proportions outside the Great East Gate near the Hungshan, where he now lies. In those early days, he busied himself with every side of the school life and slowly succeeded in using and adapting all that was best in the traditions of his old school of the Leys, Cambridge, to build up a healthy Chinese Public School life.

PROMISING CAREER FULFILLED.

He was in many ways an ideal headmaster: his great contribution to the academic side of the school was naturally the emphasis on mathematics. He believed in discipline—the older British idea of a healthy and vigorous discipline—but it was the sheer gaiety and candour of his character that won the support of all and carried everyone with him. His unflinching grace and courtesy impressed the Chinese, who felt he was different from the ordinary hurried, foreigner. He was indeed the Chun Tzu, the superior man, the princely man, whose high-souled generosity had no place for anything mean or sordid, and whose life was marked by a gallantry and chivalry, that won respect everywhere.

The boys were particularly delighted with his religious addresses in the school on such occasions as Sunday School, when the buoyant hilarity of his religion found fitting expression. His command of sparkling illustrations, his sympathy with the boyish mind and his clear grasp of the essential truths of Christianity made such gatherings a delight.

HIS BELIEF IN OTHERS.

Mr. Gedye always had the great quality of belief in others: perhaps that was his greatest gift—an intense belief in the powers of the Chinese: a generous belief in the powers of colleagues and friends: a belief that the world is essentially a good world; and many

of his boys and friends responded heartily to this faith in them.

On one occasion he heard of a Boy Scout, who had broken his oaths in flagrant fashion and was to be dismissed. Mr. Gedye got an interview with the boy and wrote to say that he felt confident the boy would recover himself, and naturally the youngster couldn't disappoint such a faith. Mr. Gedye was a keen student of the Chinese Four Books Classic and in his early days found time for the translation of some of Tolstoi's stories into Chinese.

He had singular powers of adaptation, in spite of his long stay at Wesley College, and when he came back after a lengthened furlough in England and found a new young China in possession of the field, he addressed himself to his task with new methods and new enthusiasm.

AN OPEN MIND.

Mr. Gedye was never jealous of others' success and rejoiced in the spirit of the recent Shanghai National Christian Conference to which he was a representative. He felt convinced that the time had come when foreigners must "decrease," and Chinese "increase," and to him this was no grudging and reluctant duty. The Rev. W. C. Shen, now appointed to the Executive Committee of the National Christian Council, was one of his earliest scholars and greatest friends.

A BREAKDOWN OF HEALTH.

Mr. Gedye died in the midst of evangelistic work. Some 18 months ago, he suddenly developed symptoms of consumption and had to take a temporary rest at Kuling and then leave Wesley College for evangelistic work in Hanyang. There his energies and abilities found new scope—he revelled in the country travelling and the organization of church life, the buying of country sites and the building of the new Women's Normal School at Hanyang.

His last sickness overtook him on a country journey up the Han River, whither he had gone, establishing the churches. Last year, Mr. Gedye was again appointed President of the Central China Christian Educational Association, with which he was closely associated in its earliest days. In fact before the Educational Association began, Mr. Gedye and others had worked out a scheme of study and examination for the various Primary Schools of the Wesleyan Mission.

Mr. Gedye was one of the moving spirits in the formation of the Wuchang Union Normal School. A doughty opponent of Union once called it "Gedye's Folly," but it was one of "the foolish things that put to shame them that are wise"—and now it lives to enjoy a vigorous and independent life, expanding its activities from year to year.

Mr. Gedye was one of the true band, one of the great Table Round, who died, striking gallantly for truth and love in the heart of China.

NATIONALIST DEFEAT IN PHILIPPINES

Striking Result of Elections: 15 Yrs.' Domination Broken

Manila, June 17.

Returns from all but a few provinces have been received, and it is now safe to say that the general elections in the Philippines on June 6 have resulted in a complete repudiation of the Nacionalista Party, which has dominated island politics for the last 15 years.

The Philippine House of Representatives, which formerly had 90 per cent. of Nacionalista members, is now composed of three parties almost equal numerically,—the Democratas, Collectivists and Nacionalistas. Of these, the Democratas have a slight plurality, while the Collectivists and Nacionalistas have slightly less.

In the Senate, the Collectivists will have a plurality, with the Democratas increased from one to six, and the Nacionalistas about the same.

It is evident from the election results that legislation at the next session will have to be carried on by compromise between two of the three parties. Rumours of fusion of the Democratas and Collectivists are already current, and it is probable that they will come to some understanding, although Philippine politics change so suddenly that it would surprise no one if the Collectivists and Nacionalistas combined.

It is felt, however, that General Wood's position as Governor has been greatly strengthened by the break-up of the Nacionalista party. The Democratas are nominally in favour of the familiar formula, "complete, absolute and immediate independence," but in practice are believed to be more alive to the benefits of the American occupation.

Both Mr. Quezon and Mr. Osmena were elected to the Senate and are expected to head the Collectivist and Nacionalist parties as before. The best known Democrata leader is Mr. Emiliano Tirona, a former insurrecto general.—Reuter.

Grant to Peking Schools

Peking, June 28.

The Government yesterday paid an instalment of \$120,000 to the eight Government schools at Peking and are also endeavouring to arrange for the payment of a further \$100,000 before the end of the summer vacation.

President Li Yuan-hung has fulfilled his promise to donate his salary to the primary schools. The money is to be turned over to them from the proceeds of the Octroi.—Reuter.

THE engagement is announced of Miss A. Dobrshansky to Mr. J. J. Sheridan.

METHODIST COLLEGE

Ceremonies

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ningpo, June 24.

Yesterday, the very interesting function of Closing Day took place at the Ningpo Methodist College. At about 10.30 a.m. the students assembled in the College Chapel, awaiting the guests, who included Bishop Molony, D.D., Mrs. Molony, Mr. Wong, the Taoyin of Ningpo, the Chief Magistrate, Mr. Dzau of Ningpo and Mr. Woo of the Ningpo Y.M.C.A. The chair was taken by the Rev. G. W. Sheppard and the opening prayer was offered by Pastor Zi. The chairman's remarks consisted of a stirring address which had for its title "Playing the Game," after which the college report was presented by the acting principal, the Rev. W. P. Bates, M.A., who referred to the fact that both in the autumn term (1921) and the spring term (1922) all records of previous prosperity had been broken.

In 1921 the number of students enrolled was over 190, the highest ever reached, and in 1922 this again was exceeded by the enrolment of over 200. Among other things, he touched on two items of importance which had greatly stimulated the work of the college and given encouragement at a time when, owing to the departure of the much esteemed principal, Mr. H. R. Redfern, M.Sc., on a well-deserved furlough to England, the working staff of the college was feeling the greatest strain.

The first was the valuable assistance given by Mrs. Hopkyn Rees, B.Sc., in taking up the work of teaching in the science department in the place of Mr. Redfern, and quite gratuitously rendering service which brought relief at a most critical moment. The other was the generous help given by the British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai, in the bestowal of a grant as an aid to the promotion of Christian education in British-Chinese institutions. This too had come at a most opportune time, for, owing to the adverse conditions of the money exchange and the period of trade depression at home, missionary funds were sadly depleted and could not render adequate support.

The committee of management of the college were, said Mr. Bates, exceedingly grateful for such support at such a time.

Following the speech, the students were addressed by Bishop Molony, who gave them wise counsel regarding their future studies, or, if going into business, on the selection of a career. Mrs. Molony then presented diplomas to the graduating students and Mrs. Rees to those who had performed voluntary public service to their comrades co-resident with them in the college.

SOOCHOW UNIVERSITY

From Our Own Correspondent.

Soochow, June 27.

The sixteenth annual commencement of Soochow University was brought to a close by the graduating exercises yesterday, when 110 young men received certificates and degrees. One M.A. was conferred, 12 received the B.Sc., and six the B.A. There were 41 junior college certificates. The speaker of the day was Mr. Yang Wei-ching, recently secretary to the Chinese Legation in London, a graduate of Soochow University. He spoke of the rise of Chinese in the diplomatic world in the past five years.

Dr. A. P. Parker, President of the Board of Trustees, gave an outline of the building prospects for the coming year, which include the new Science Hall and several residences.

Bishop Birney of Shanghai preached the baccalaureate sermon in St. John's Church on Sunday.

THE EINSTEIN THEORY IN JAPAN

Series of Lectures by Famous
Professor next November

Tokio, June 24.

At the invitation of the Kwaizosha, or Reform Association in this country, Professor Albert Einstein will pay a visit to Japan next November. The Professor will be accompanied by Mrs. Einstein, and is expected to leave Berlin immediately after his attendance at the centennial celebration of the German Natural Science Association to be held on September 21, at Leipzig.

The Professor will stay in Japan for a month, in the course of which he will give a series of six special lectures at the Imperial University, Tokio, to the Japanese students, who take a special interest in the Einstein theory, and also two public lectures in Tokio, and others in Osaka, Kyoto, Sapporo and several other cities.—Reuter.

Japan Shipping Slump

Tokio, June 24.

The Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Co. announced the closing of one of its factories last night and the discharge of some 20 more workmen. A spirit of unrest once again prevails among the employees there, who will confer this evening to discuss their future policy.

An Osaka wire reports that the Sumitomo Copper Co. has announced its decision to discharge 1,000 workmen, and its desire for the remaining employees to take their own course of action. The announcement seems to have been received with little excitement, because the company has promised to pay sufficient discharge allowances and special grants to employees of five years' standing.—Reuter

ARMY REORGANIZATION IN JAPAN

A Reduction of 56,000 Men, With
an Estimated Saving of
Y. 23,000,000

Tokio, June 22.

The proposed plan of army organization, as foreshadowed by the "Nichi Nichi" and other leading journals, involves a reduction of the personnel of the army by 56,000 men, allocated as follows:—33,000 Infantry, 3,000 Cavalry, 16,000 Artillery, and 4,000 Engineers. There will also, it is said, be a considerable reduction in the number of horses, their places being taken by an expanded aeroplane and automobile service.

The foregoing curtailments will, it is thought, reduce the military expenditure by Y.20,200,000, which, added to the retrenchment of Y.2,800,000 possible through administrative reforms, will bring the gross total of saving to Y.23,000,000.

The plan further provides for the re-organization of the army, giving an infantry battalion three companies instead of four, with six light machine-guns to each company, instead of four, and eight heavy machine-guns instead of six. An artillery regiment will be composed of four batteries instead of six. Two squadrons instead of three will constitute a cavalry regiment, while a commissariat battalion will be composed of one or two companies instead of four. Two companies of engineers instead of three will be attached to each division, while the railway and telegraph regiments will be expanded.

For the introduction of new arms of various kinds, a sum of Y.98,000,000 will be required. This will be spread over a period of 13 years, giving a rate of Y.7,540,000 per annum.

With regard to the period of service, the Diet asked for a reduction of the term to one year and four months. The authorities, however, hold that existing circumstances do not warrant so drastic a cut and will probably recommend a shortening by 40 or 50 days.—Reuter.

Mr. Sze on Holiday

London, June 28.

Mr. Alfred Sze, the Chinese Minister at Washington, arrived in England to-day for a month's vacation.—Reuter

Hongkong's Largest Ship

Hongkong, June 29.

The 10,000-ton liner Rhexenor, 477 feet long, 58 feet broad and 35 feet deep, built to the order of Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co., was launched at Taikoo Dockyard to-day. The Rhexenor is the largest ship built in Hongkong.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF OPIUM TRADE

Gen. Yuan's Proposal to Raise Funds to Support Army in Kueichow

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kueiyang, Kuei., June 7.

Things are going as smoothly as can be expected, with several parties striving for the supremacy, and each finding that funds are scarce. Different methods are adopted by the different factions for raising funds, but they all result in the people having to pay out the coin. Needless to say, they are fully convinced that it is expensive having to support so many military men. Gen. Yuan has informed the gentry and others that he will soon be needing upwards of \$50,000 a month to support the army. He has placed three propositions before them, and assures them that money may be raised in the way he proposes. The business men are to raise \$4,000,000 for a Salt Gabelle, and by means of this the provincial government will hold a monopoly on the salt. This article of household consumption is to be imported from Kuangsi, Yunnan, and Szechuan. It is to be carried by those in official employ, and the merchants are to purchase from the officials and retail the salt to the consumers.

The second proposition is to raise money by means of opium. All cultivating the poppy are to pay a heavy tax on their land, while those who buy and sell the drug are to pay Customs dues, and the consumers are to pay \$1 a month tax on each lamp. The military officials and petty officers are addicted to the habit and it is the rarest thing to come across one who has the moral courage to resist the temptation. That means there will be gross injustice, for these men will not pay the tax, and no one will bring force to bear on them to make them fall into line with the common populace. Then the rank and file will take their clue from their exemplary superiors, and the military will make themselves exempt from the tax.

The third proposition is a sensible one, but the hardest of all, if it is to be done satisfactorily.

The officials are to open a transportation bureau, and there is talk of engaging a foreign manager for it. Soldiers are to be stationed at the principal places along the routes for the purpose of escorting the coolies in the employ of the bureau. While the whole country is infested with brigands, and efforts are being made to enlist them as soldiers, it is difficult to conceive how safe delivery is to be insured.

Meanwhile, the people in the outlying cities are suffering at the hands of the robbers. The Post Office authorities have found it necessary to suspend the money

order service for the time being in all but five or six offices in the leading cities where military protection is considered sufficient to prevent plundering. Business is stagnant and the money market dull.

News from Anshun states that an ex-robber chief was suspected of treachery and detectives were set to work in the matter. It was soon discovered that he was using means to induce another leader to unite forces with him and return to freebooting again. His men were forced to hand over all arms and ammunition, and then the leader was shot. Enlisting them as soldiers in the hope of reforming them is not always a success.

Tungjen advises that the insurgents have retired and Gen. Yuan's troops are now in possession of the city, but robbers hold some of the river cities below Chenyuan.

Generals Executed

Peking, June 23.

According to Japanese reports, Gen. Kao Shih-ping, Gen. Lu Yung-kwei and four other leaders of the Pograditchnaya outbreak were captured by Kirin forces after a fight in which the former's troops were heavily defeated. The six leaders were subsequently shot.—Reuter.

S. Manchurian Rlwy. Dividend

Tokio, June 18.

At the general meeting of shareholders of the South Manchurian Railroad yesterday a dividend of 6 per cent. plus a special dividend of 4 per cent. was approved.

The profit for the year ending March 31 was over Yen 31,000,000. The dividend payable to the Government amounted to more than Yen 9,000,000.—Reuter.

A Chungking correspondent writes:—The Chungking Gun Club held a most successful opening meeting on June 11 in the hills on the summit of the second range. The traps and clay pigeons during the winter arrived in good condition and the birds flew straight and strong. More misses were scored than hits, as was to be expected in view of the rustiness of even the experienced shots, and the presence of some who had never before tried to bring down a clay pigeon with a gun. The meeting was held amid magnificent scenery and the setting is probably unique in China for a Gun Club, the traps throwing over a precipice 700 ft. high and if the pigeon escaped the peril of the deadly gun, as most usually happened, the onlookers had the interest and delight of following the flight of the pigeon down into the valley 700 ft. below, where the up-gazing peasants in the fields also shared the interest breathlessly, dodging the birds as they fell. One country bumpkin who received a falling bird in his ear is said to have remarked ruefully, but good-naturedly, "No belong my pidgin."

OBITUARY

Prince Higashi-Fushimi

Tokio, June 27.

Prince Higashi-Fushimi died at 11.30 yesterday evening.

There was a rapid change for the worse in the Prince's condition and late last night he fell into a lethargy which was regarded as hopeless, according to the latest official bulletin. The Prince was brought back from his seaside villa at Hayama yesterday evening to his residence in Tokio. The official announcement of his death and of the arrangements for his funeral are expected to be issued later in the day.—Reuter.

Prince Yorihito Higashi-Fushimi, 17th son of the late Prince Kuniye, was born on September 19, 1867. He studied in England and France from 1884 to 1890. He served with distinction in the Russo-Japanese war, being second in command of the cruiser Chitose, which sank the Russian cruiser, Novic, at Korsakof, Saghalien, in August, 1904. In the following year Prince Higashi-Fushimi was promoted to the rank of Captain and reached the rank of Admiral in 1917.

The Prince has paid two official visits to England since 1890 in connexion with exchanges of courtesy between the Emperor of Japan and King George. He was present with his consort at the Coronation of King George in 1911.—Reuter.

Terrible Drought in Korea

Tokio, June 21.

The severest drought for the past 20 years is reported to be prevailing throughout Korea.

The agricultural market continues to record steady appreciation in quotations and famine prices are expected unless rain falls shortly.—Reuter.

KIUSHU ALSO SUFFERING.

Owing to the dry weather and lack of water in Kiushu the Yawata Steel Works have stopped work.—Reuter.

Japan's Need of Oil

Tokio, June 21.

According to naval statistics the oil output in Akita and Echigo reached more than 450,000 tons per annum until the Russo-Japanese war. Since then the amount has dropped and the present limited output is largely used for industrial purposes. The Government is obliged to import oil. About 100,000 tons from America and 350,000 tons from the South Seas are imported annually.—Reuter.

Word has just been received by Mr. H. S. De Vault, manager of Haskins & Sells, of the death of his father, Mr. M. T. De Vault, in New York City. Mr. De Vault left Shanghai on May 11 after visiting his son here, at which time he made a short stay in port.

WASHINGTON LETTER

Ex-Convicts in Post Office Employ: The Fair Rent Act: Tenants Not the Only Sufferers

DAYLIGHT SAVING

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, May 26.

During the last few years robberies of U. S. mail have been of constant occurrence. Attacks upon mail trains and mail wagons have been so frequent that a few months ago 6,000 marines were detailed for the protection of trains, wagons and post offices with instructions to "shoot to kill." But a large proportion of the robberies were from the inside. With regard to these the higher officials of the post office kept very quiet, but they have been investigating the records of the employees, and a few days ago the First Assistant Postmaster General announced that out of 150 trusted employees whose records had been investigated 49 were found to be ex-convicts. Whether these men were appointed on the strength of their being ex-soldiers (to whom the law gives priority in the matter of appointments) the Assistant Postmaster General has not said, but for political reasons he would hardly be likely to admit it, even if it were the case. It is said on high authority that there are many criminals among the men employed in the enforcement of the prohibition law, and the Civil Service Commission are disposed to pay more attention to the moral character of applicants for employment in the government service than has been the case in the past.

PROFITEERING IN HOUSES.

Washington is one of the American cities in which it has been found necessary to curb the rapacity of unscrupulous landlords by officially regulating rents and prohibiting ejectments. On the 22nd instant the "rent law" expired by limitation, and builders and dealers in real estate have made the most desperate efforts to prevent its re-enactment. Although there was a large majority in its favour in both houses of Congress, the opponents of the bill succeeded in delaying final action upon it until the last day, and it was only after six hours of filibustering that it finally passed, President Harding making a special journey to the Capitol at 8.30 p.m. to give it his approval. Had it failed, there would have been thousands of ejectments within 24 hours.

And yet, like all emergency measures, it has been grossly abused. In one case that may be mentioned a builder put up a number of houses, which he offered for sale. A man went to him and asked to be allowed to rent one of them. The owner

declined, but the man was persistent. He declared his inability to buy, but expressed his willingness to pay \$100 per month rent. Finally the owner gave a reluctant assent, a lease was signed and the man and his family moved into the house. It was only a few days, however, before the tenant appealed to the Rent Commissioners to reduce the "unreasonable" rent he was paying, and it was reduced to \$45. Is it any wonder that builders are unwilling to build house for rent when they are liable to be dealt with in such a way?

THE DAYLIGHT SAVERS.

There is a well-authenticated story of an old lady who was taken to see a stained glass window that had just been placed in the village church. After looking at it for a moment or two, she turned to her companion and said: "Yes, it's very beautiful, but I would rather have glass as God made it." This is the attitude of a large number of the opponents of daylight saving. Even a United States senator said a few days ago that he could not see why people could not be satisfied with the clocks God had given us. In the United States the daylight saving movement has divided the country into two distinct sections, the urban and the rural. City people of all classes have found it so satisfactory that on the 15th instant more than 500 towns and cities set their clocks forward an hour, to remain so until October. But the rural communities will have none of it. While there is undoubtedly an element of prejudice in the opposition of the farmers, their contention that in the early hours of the morning the dew interferes with much of their work, especially during harvest, is a strong argument against putting forward the hands of the clock. But the real objection of the farmers is said to be due to the fact that daylight saving releases their employees an hour earlier in the evening, and farmers do not like to see their hands quit work in broad daylight.

Governed exclusively by Congress and with no voice of its own, Washington is just as much an anomaly in regard to daylight saving as it is in so many other respects. Containing a large percentage of country lawyers and standing in fear of the farmer vote, Congress in both houses is opposed to daylight saving and its members are afraid to approve it even in the case of a large city. The President has no power to order the clocks to be put forward but there is one thing he can do and has done. He has ordered work in the government departments to begin and end an hour earlier without any change of the clock.

EVERYBODY AT LOGGERHEADS.

The result has been unutterable confusion. Such of the public as are not in the service of the government have entirely ignored what is really intended to be a change of time. Theatres and

other places of amusement have made no change in their hours and a large section of the population are going to bed at the same time as formerly but getting up an hour earlier, with the inevitable disruption of domestic arrangements, servants complaining that an additional hour's work is required of them. Retail tradesmen, street car companies and others who have to consult the public convenience have tried first one thing and then another.

So great indeed is the confusion that citizens not unalterably opposed to daylight saving "on principle" have been hoping that Congress would recede from its stubbornly held position and authorize the setting forward of the clock, but there seems no likelihood of that being done. A vote that is being taken by a local newspaper shows, so far as it has gone, a majority of 12 to 1 against a continuance of the present system, indeed so disgusted are the people with the inconveniences they have had to submit to that it is not improbable that the vote will show a majority against daylight saving in any form. No more effective means of rendering the daylight saving movement unpopular could be devised than that of foisting upon a community such a mongrel measure as that against which the people of Washington are now protesting.

One of the features of the Kuling season is the Women's Conference held every year. Earnest women gathered from all parts of the country meet to share their experiences and discuss the work engaging them. Invariably the papers presented are thoughtful and worthy of the closest attention, a fact which calls forth full and free discussion, making the conference an admirable medium for the expression of opinion from over a large area. For those attending the Conference Kuling does not mean merely a holiday, but in addition is a preparation for work.

A tragic drowning fatality took place at Stonecutters' Island, Hongkong, on the 17th instant. When Emil Anderson (19), an apprentice at the Kowloon Docks and Cub Master of the St. Andrew's Troop of Boy Scouts, disappeared while swimming. It appears that the young man had taken a party of his boys for a swim and continued to remain in the water after telling them to go home without him. As the ferry was leaving for Hongkong, a Mr. T. Knight, of the American Express Co., was seen diving into the water, fully dressed. No one knew why until a general alarm was given, when others joined in the search, which, however, proved to be fruitless. The tide had been very high and was running out very strongly. Deceased's father had come to Shanghai a short time ago and he was living his mother in Hongkong.

SOCIALISM, SCIENCE AND UNBELIEF

American Professor's Research into Results of Modern Education

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, May 26.

It is impossible, we are sometimes told, for any young man or woman to take a course in economics at an American university and not become a socialist, with Bolshevistic sympathies, or a course in the natural sciences and not become an agnostic. While this is undoubtedly too sweeping an assertion, there is no denying the fact that socialism and unbelief are spreading rapidly, and that our higher institutions of learning are in large measure responsible for it.

In this connexion considerable interest has been excited by the publication of the results of an investigation by Dr. James H. Leuba, Professor of Psychology at Bryn Mawr, who distributed a carefully prepared questionnaire among students of nine colleges of high rank. The result of the inquiry disclosed the fact that only 56 per cent. of the male and 82 per cent. of the female students believed in God as a personal being, and that the older the students the lower the percentage of believers. Among other facts supposed to have been brought out by the investigation we are told that among professional scientists, historians, sociologists and psychologists the greater the eminence of the man, the less likely is he to be a believer. Lastly Dr. Leuba tells us that in a group of distinguished biologists communicated with, only 15 per cent. (11 out of 72) believe in a personal God or in immortality.

Whatever its precise significance, the fact should not be overlooked that the results of the investigation were published by the Open Court Publishing Company of Chicago, a large proportion of whose publications have always been hostile to Christianity. The attitude of Dr. Leuba himself, moreover, is made clear by his statement that neither greater consecration on the part of individual Christians nor greater unity and co-operation on the part of the Churches can save the two cardinal beliefs of the Christian religion from final rejection.

THE CHURCHES AROUSED.

The Churches are not unaware of the conditions prevailing at the colleges and universities. Reference was made to those conditions both at the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States (Northern), with its 9,692 churches, meeting last week at Des Moines, Iowa, and at the General Assembly of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, with 1,312 church-

es, held at the same time at Greenville, Tennessee. At Des Moines Dr. Cleland Boyd McAfee, Professor of Systematic Theology at the McCormick Theological Seminary, said that the substitution of science for classics aims at economic efficiency rather than at the development of character, a perfectly true statement, but surely very inadequate, and not without a suggestion of aloofness. Without special reference to college conditions, Dr. Calvin C. Hays, Moderator of the Assembly, deplored the failure of the Church to rise to its opportunities. "The best that can be said," he declared, "is that we are loafing on our job. We are merely playing at the business for which the Church exists."

STRICT BIBLE TEACHING.

Throughout a large part of the United States there has always been an immense amount of old-fashioned theology, and strange to say it was never more in evidence than it is now. A controversy over the teaching of evolution in the public schools and universities of Kentucky that has been raging in the State House of Representatives has excited widespread interest. A bill prohibiting such teaching was finally defeated by a majority of one, after a debate of the most acrimonious character. In South Carolina a similar measure that had passed the State Senate unanimously was finally dropped by a Conference Committee of the two houses, on the understanding that it should be reintroduced next year. Then Mr. W. J. Bryan has been speaking and writing against evolution with great vehemence and bitterness, distorting its implications and totally misrepresenting the position of its adherents.

But these are only some of the more striking features of a reactionary movement of wide scope and rapidly growing influence. A number of prominent ministers are vigorously assailing the laxity, as they consider it, of modern religious thought. They have taken their stand upon a literal interpretation of the Bible, from the story of the creation and the fall of man to the mystical foreshadowings of the apocalyptic vision. They believe the second coming of Christ to be near at hand, and one of the most prominent amongst them has recently pictured that speedy second coming in the most terrible colours. With so much vigour—or, as their critics say, so much fanaticism—are the "fundamentalists" asserting themselves, that some of the largest denominations are threatened with disruption.

But whether a clear line of demarcation between the old and new theologies would not do more to check the spread of infidelity than a reaffirmation of ancient and unscholarly dogma can hardly be a matter of doubt among that large number of devout men on both sides of the Atlantic who are striving to harmonize progressive science and divine revelation.

JAPAN EVACUATING SIBERIA

War Office Decision: Garrison at Vladivostok Included

Tokio, June 23.

It is reliably reported that the evacuation of Siberia was decided on at to-day's meeting of the Cabinet.

June 24.

The Government has decided to withdraw all troops from the Maritime Province of Siberia by the end of October, 1922, according to an official announcement. Suitable measures will be taken for the protection of resident Japanese.

This step is now possible, it is authoritatively explained, because Russia has somewhat modified her communistic ideas and because the Powers by inviting the Soviet to the Genoa and Hague Conferences have helped to promote better relations with the Soviet. During the period of the evacuation it is understood that warships will be stationed at Vladivostok.—Reuter.

Vladivostok Falling to Chita

Tokio, June 27.

With reference to the announcement by the Japanese Government of the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Siberia, Mr. Antonoff, manager of the Delta News Agency here, made in effect the following statement:—

It is not unlikely that, after the completion of the evacuation of Japanese troops of Siberia, the Vladivostok Government will as a matter of course fall and the White Guards will naturally vanish out of sight. It is our greatest desire that friendly and peaceful intercourse as well as commercial relations between Japan and Russia shall be furthered more strongly than ever. It is expected that Russo-Japanese negotiations will be reopened to discuss problems concerning commerce and other matters, and that the site of the negotiations will be selected somewhere else than Dairen. Though I am not in a position to declare that the Chita Government will not be controlled by the Soviet Government in the future, it is most probable that the former will endeavour to maintain the Far Eastern Republic as a federal state.—Eastern News Agency.

Bolshevik Defeat

Tokio, June 25.

A special message from Tsuruga to Tokio papers reports an engagement a few days ago in the vicinity of Sikotoa between Japanese troops and the Bolsheviks. Japanese scouts were suddenly fired upon by Bolsheviks numbering 400.

Hard fighting ensued for three days. The enemy were defeated, their dead left behind numbering 15. Four Japanese soldiers were wounded.—Reuter.

PARIS LETTER

No Fear of the Entente Giving:
The Menace of Russia
Baulked of Prey

NAMING ABSURDITIES

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, May 9.

Amid the cloud of misunderstandings, (which it is to be hoped will be cleared away before this letter reaches China), now surrounding Anglo-French relations, there is a strong belief on the French side that the trouble is only momentary. Though it may suit Mr. Lloyd George to hint that the friendship between France and England is at an end if France does not fall in line with his policy, the French simply do not believe that he has power to carry out such a rupture. Their own political experience has given them many instances of Prime Ministers who have exceeded their instructions. In France, such misguided politicians are given very little rope, as M. Briand discovered immediately after the conference at Cannes, and French opinion cannot conceive the British people as willing to allow one man to destroy in a few days what has been built up during years of effort and joint sacrifice.

Even more annoying than Mr. Lloyd George's vagaries are statements such as those of Mr. J. H. Thomas, who has been telling his fellow trade unionists that France wants war and is making preparations for it. It is quite true that rumours of another war have been circulating among the French public for some little time, but there is a wide difference between this vague feeling of uneasiness and a desire for more bloodshed. The French feel that they will either have to sit down tamely and let Germany flout them out of their just due, or use force in some form, and they would be foolish indeed if they allowed themselves to be deprived of the only effective argument they have.

THE DANGER IN THE EAST.

The real apprehension, however, does not relate to possible trouble with Germany but to the outbreak of another conflagration in Eastern Europe. If, as seems more than likely at present, the Genoa Conference breaks down and the Soviet delegates go away empty-handed, the Bolsheviks will be driven to desperation, and, with starvation staring them in the face in their own country, they will do what nations have done from time immemorial in similar circumstances: they will endeavour to take from their neighbours what they themselves need, which means that they will attack Poland and probably Rumania too, with the object of appropriating their harvests and other wealth. The only immediate support these countries can expect is from the rest of the Little Entente: Czecho-Slovakia and

Serbia. France and Belgium can supply ammunition and military advisers, and they can also make it clear to Germany that, if she tries to seize the opportunity to attack Poland, she will have to reckon with them.

Then there is the question of Hungary, which hates the Little Entente countries because she has been obliged to give up so much of her territory to them. Hungary is anti-Bolshevik, but is she sufficiently so to forget her grievances against the Little Entente? If, at Genoa, France and Belgium had not upheld the rights of property, they would have made a confession of weakness, like the peoples in history who tried to buy off an invader with money and found themselves worse off in the long run than if they had taken the manlier course of fighting from the first. The situation in Europe is so full of danger that France and England are bound to hold together for mutual protection.

A REVIEW OF TRADE UNIONISM.

The subject of trade unionism in France before and after the war has reached the elevated spheres of thought in which the Academy of Moral and Political Science has its being. In a paper by M. Martin Saint Léon, curator of the library at the Musée Social, the changes in the attitude of organized labour are recorded with remarkable clearness. Before the war, the programme of the Confédération Générale du Travail, generally called, for the sake of conciseness, the C. G. T., included direct action, general strikes, sabotage, open war on employers, anti-militarism and, in case of war, the proclamation of general abstention. The outbreak of war swept all these ideas away and cleared the air completely. The mobilization was carried out without the slightest interference. At Paris and Zimmerwald, in 1914 and 1915, Trotsky and Lenin completely failed to win over the French labour leaders, whose attitude remained unaltered throughout the war.

At present, three years and a half since the armistice, the position is that the C. G. T. has become split into two sections. One, having its headquarters in the Rue Lafayette, is comparatively moderate. The other, which holds the old premises in the Rue Grange aux Belles, is communist and uncompromising. The Rue Lafayette body, which adheres to the Second International (Amsterdam) either repudiates direct action and general strikes or gives them an interpretation quite different from that of 1914. It admits that the proletariat's great need is education. It does not advise systematic or violent strikes and it is willing to discuss reforms. It is trying to draw up a scheme of economic organization which, as regards industry, is very much like the former German cartels.

The other C. G. T., in the Rue Grange aux Belles, is still in favour of violence but is divided. All its unions are communist, but a good many of them refuse to be guided by Moscow. They will not come

into line with Lenin because they go even further than he goes. The great majority of French trade unionists belong to the more moderate group. The Rue Lafayette has between 600,000 and 700,000 adherents, while the Rue Grange aux Belles has about 130,000.

M. Martin Saint Léon comes to the conclusion that French Labour has become less fanatical and more practical during the past two or three years. The war and subsequent business depression have made it clear that work, and not talk, is the only road to a better standard of living, and the communist experiments in Russia were never likely to arouse much enthusiasm in such a country as France, where small holdings of land are so general.

NAME THIS CHILD.

Although in principle a French parent may give his offspring no name that does not occur in the list drawn up in the zealous days of the First Republic, fancy and fashion are now allowed a certain amount of latitude when the injunction "Name this child" has to be answered. M. E. Levy has recently gathered together in an entertaining volume some of the most comical suggestions which it is the daily lot of the registration office clerk to accept or decline. One man wanted to register a daughter under the names of Liberté Egalité, and when the clerk pointed out that neither name was suitable to a girl, the ingenious parent suggested that the addition of an "e" to each name, so as to make the feminine gender, would meet the case.

The war produced quite a crop of new Christian names. One girl was called France-Aimée-Joffrette, and another Alsace-Lorraine. A third is going about the world with the name of Verdun-Salonique. A man whose surname was Pons wanted to call his son Pierre and was quite surprised when it was pointed out to him that the result, Pierre Pons, would sound exactly like the French name for pumice stone. A similar incongruity was the name of Claire coupled with the surname of Delune. During the war an Anarchist mother tried to register her son under the names of Guillaume Francois Joseph, but the clerk, with due patriotism, flatly declined to entertain the idea, and she was obliged to select something less objectionable. I once attended as a witness at the registration of the baby son of a proud British parent whose choice was Herbert. The clerk, finding no such name on the list, raised objections but finally gave way, probably on the principle that all Englishmen are slightly mad and that they may as well be humoured.

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OUR AUSTRALIAN LETTER

Prime Minister's Activities and Labour Quarrels—Revenue Estimates Exceeded—Northern Territory and White Labour—Railwaymen and the Hairdressers—Treasurer and Trade Commissioners

LABOUR AND GOVERNMENT SHIPPING

From Our Own Correspondent.

Melbourne, May 3.

Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, continues to move rapidly from place to place in this great island continent. He is now in Queensland, where he is to spend a fortnight. He will go up the coast for about 1,000 miles, and on his return journey call in at the various important towns along the seaboard. This trip completed, he will have visited practically every inhabited part of Australia, and will reach Melbourne in time to preside at Cabinet meetings in preparation for the business of the last session of the present parliament, which will commence about the end of the next month.

The unbounded energy of Mr. Hughes, as an individual, and the quite unprecedented activity which he shows as Prime Minister, have set all the political gossips wagging tongues and heads. They insist that he is preparing for a general election, and in a sense this is true, but it is a general election likely to take place at the expiration of the present parliament, which is early next year, and not before. Other members of the Federal Cabinet are also moving about over the country, and it is generally understood that the Prime Minister is insisting, so far as he can, upon his supporters doing active propaganda work in the constituencies before they are silenced by the meeting of parliament. In short Mr. Hughes is introducing into the Nationalist party the tactics which proved so successful when he was the brains of the Labour party.

THE TACTICS OF LABOUR.

The old-fashioned Liberals and Conservatives have ever been accustomed to "play" what they considered "the game." You did not go into another man's constituency without practically asking his permission, until the moment of a general election. It was almost a case of the "gentlemen, fire first" courtesy, which was said to be a legend of the days of Waterloo. The Liberal newspapers would accept as true the statement of a political opponent, until it was contradicted. The modern Labour politician knows none of these niceties. He fires whenever he thinks his opponents are unprepared, he goes into their constituencies openly or in stealth. He has even been known to travel through a rival constituency disguised as a humble worker, seeking employment, but naturally accepting none. He makes perfectly definite statements and swears to their truth on the strength of

something someone has told him, or he thinks that he has heard. Further, contradicted or not, he continues to repeat the statements. His plan is not to say a thing once and be done with it, but to maintain repetition, relying upon his opponents becoming weary of proving him wrong.

The Prime Minister is entering upon the crucial fight of his career. In several places the Liberals are endeavouring to thrust aside the ex-Labour men who are members of the National party. On the other hand in the three largest States, New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland, Mr. Hughes has either made himself *persona grata* with the Liberals in the organizations, or else has secured ex-Labour men in actual control.

THE LABOUR SPLIT.

Further particulars of the split in the Labour party in New South Wales, following upon the expulsion of Mr. Catts, M.H.R., indicate that the results are likely to be far-reaching. There seems little question now that there is a strong revolt against the extremist domination, and forces are dividing themselves very much on the lines of revolting Protestants against the extremist and dominating Catholics. When Mr. Hughes broke with Labour in 1916 he carried with him a very considerable portion of the Labour party—a portion nearly all Protestant. It has been aptly said that at that time the Labour party, which expelled all associating themselves with Mr. Hughes, blew its brains out. Mr. Catts' new organization is growing rapidly, and it has adopted as its policy a programme very similar to that of the Labour party before it commenced to assimilate revolutionary doctrines.

It seems obvious that in the forthcoming struggle there will be at least five parties, namely the Nationalists, the Liberals, the Country, the Labour, and the Majority Labour. If the Liberals are moderately successful and combine with the Country party to oust the Nationalists under Mr. Hughes from office, it is highly probable that Mr. Hughes, with his ex-Labour following and some of the more radical Liberals will find friends in the Majority Labour party, and political divisions will soon revert to the pre-war situation. The Australian Labour party, with its diminished strength, would find itself given the choice of either dropping the extremists, and joining Mr. Hughes, or of being forced into the corner,

and ceasing to be one of the great parties of the Commonwealth. Naturally to so astute a politician and tactician as Mr. Hughes these possibilities are an open book, and they must be in his mind while he is flying from place to place, receiving deputations, public and private, being interviewed by both Liberal and ex-Labour organizers, and generally sizing up the whole situation.

The Liberals, of course, know their danger, but they declare that no man is indispensable in politics. That is of course true. If the Prime Minister died another would arise to take his place, but so long as Mr. Hughes is alive and vigorous, and has a seat in parliament he is a force to be reckoned with—so great a force that it is questionable whether any government could live long if he were determined to oust it.

GOVERNMENT FINANCE.

One of the chief complaints made against the present Nationalist Government is that it is indifferent to the cry for economy, a cry which is invariably accompanied by a declaration (which is quite untrue) that Australians are ground down with a tremendous weight of taxation. When the last Budget was delivered and the estimates tabled for the present year there was a mighty outcry because the Treasurer had not balanced without using some of the very handsome surplus of £6,600,000. He expected of this sum to pay on current year's account nearly three millions. He also proposed to reduce expenditure from all sources by £11,500,000. The critics at once declared that expenditure should be cut down further, and that the anticipated revenue was too much. Already the figures for the 10 months of the current financial year show that Sir Joseph Cook was pessimistic rather than optimistic. His estimates of revenue are being largely exceeded, while the curtailment of expenditure is undoubtedly large, though particulars have not been made available.

Last year in Parliament the Government promised to make further considerable reductions in naval and military expenditure, and the press is now all agog waiting for a statement as to what has been decided upon. It is known that the military wing will be drastically curtailed, and the Australian Navy reduced to such small proportions that the retiring Admiral, before leaving Australia, was unwise enough soundly to berate his late employers because they did not spend as much on naval defence as England. It is not quite easy to understand how it comes about that even at this late day some Englishmen cannot grasp the fact that the self-governing Dominions object to being lectured and treated as if they were mere schoolboys. However, the Government calmly pursues its way, and by-and-by we shall suddenly find all the press grievances of to-day dropped, and

fresh ones, also stuffed with straw, propped up for the delectation of the casual and rather indifferent Australians. The fact seems to be that Australian newspapers are getting yellower and yellower every year, and the praise freely bestowed upon them by Lord Northcliffe rather strengthens this impression.

WHITE AUSTRALIA ONCE MORE.

I think I have already mentioned that Mr. Barwell, the South Australian Premier, before leaving for London declared that the Commonwealth had neglected the development of the Northern Territory, and that the work could only be done with the assistance of coloured labour. Since then the talks about the Territory have been unceasing, and the less people know of it the more they have to say.

The last and quite unexpected adviser is Senator Fairbairn, a wealthy pastoralist and financier, with long parliamentary experience both State and Federal, and regarded as one of the most level-headed of men. He has publicly made the astounding assertions not only that coolie labour is necessary, but that the Government should give the country away to big capitalistic syndicates and lend them our idle ships to bring Kanakas over from the South Sea Islands to work. He goes further and says in the teeth of medical reports to the contrary that white women cannot live in the tropical climate, that white men do not work, and that in the case of the Queensland sugar industry all the "hot" work is done by coloured labour. Medical congresses, census returns, industrial courts, and all the other evidence go for nought, and already there is a press campaign to give effect to the vague Barwell-Fairbairn propositions.

Exactly what capitalist would undertake the development of the Territory with imported coloured labour, seeing that even now industry in the Fiji Islands, with imported Indian labour, is dying out, that the Solomon Island planters complain that they cannot get enough labour, and that throughout the South and Western Pacific, in New Guinea, Papua, and even the West Indies the cry for labour is always the same, is by no means apparent.

It is becoming daily more certain that the white man with his brains, energy and inventive genius is going to develop tropical lands and industries. For the more arduous toil there are still plenty of white men, though not British, prepared to flock into the tropics. Along the northern districts of the Queensland eastern coast Italians have for years been growing sugar-cane, and their number is increasing. Scandinavians, too, seem to be indifferent to the climate. In the various meatworks the tendency is for Finns and Siberians to seek work. I have just been reading an interesting report by an ex-instructor in agriculture under the monarchist government in Turkey.

tan. He has been eight years farming on the Daly River in the Northern Territory, and declares that now there has been gained sufficient knowledge for farmers to enter upon the growth of tobacco, rice, cotton, maize, etc., and the breeding of pigs. Rice, he declares, can be grown profitably and in huge quantities if planted and harvested by machinery.

Mr. E. P. Zacaharow may possibly be listened to. Australians, especially those closely informed of the progress made without coloured labour in the sugar industry, are not listened to. Behind what they say the ignorant always discern some political purpose. That the Australian tropics will find the necessary white labour in non-British peoples seems highly probable.

LABOUR'S FUTILITIES.

Steadily and progressively organized Labour is adapting itself to the new conditions, or rather to the old conditions, which the general commercial and industrial slump has brought about. It is probable that Labour is decreasing in influence. It has overshot the mark. What might have happened had the labour unions retained some wise old leader, like Gompers in America, is a matter of conjecture. In Australia it is certain that shrewd leadership has been entirely at a discount.

Nothing kills like ridicule, and the wise leader guards against it. Some years ago, during the war, the painters at Garden Island, a Sydney naval repairing station or yard, went on strike because the management refused them the right to wash their hands in the time for which they were being paid. This time was put down at 10 minutes, and as they wanted to wash twice a day it meant that the Government was to pay them for 20 minutes per day when they were doing their ablutions. A Labour Government was in office at the time, and the Labour Minister gave way.

Within the last few days the Federated Railway Unions of Victoria, who on one occasion advocated the non-payment of interest on war debts, unless peace was sought, have sat in solemn conference and decided to demand—amongst other things—that free passes on the railways be granted to employees "to the nearest hairdresser, whenever necessary." The demand is made by thousands of men, through their delegates, and its strange association with the idea of political freedom, international liberty, and a host of other high-sounding futilities (in a country where every man and woman of adult age has a vote, with baby bonuses and old age and invalid pensions) suggests farcical conditions which no Gilbert has dared to tackle.

But the absence of humour amongst labour in Australia is more than equal to that of the proverbial Teuton. All Australia is now looking on at some 200 or 300 ditch-diggers at the future capital of Canberra. The govern-

ment which employs them, proposes to reduce their privileges, and insist that they work an average of eight hours over a six days' week; also that they should be paid like other workmen and should not be allowed to draw a special allowance for being exiles from civilization. They have gone on strike, not of their own free-will, but under orders from the high priests of the political Labour Party. One might suspect the latter of some deep-laid plot, but public opinion—even that of the great bulk of the be-fooled workers—has put them down frankly as fools of the first water. The Canberra capital is largely a pose; no one wants it very seriously; and if Melbourne would only cease being offensively superior to the rest of Australia no one would want it at all. Money is being dribbled out in works at Canberra, but if the gentlemen of the pick and shovel like to strike it is a case of "Bless you." Few trouble; they are the only ones to lose anything, and in this as in other cases their leaders, being faced by a determined minister, have only the advice to offer "*saute qui peut*."

THE "BAY" STEAMERS.

In connexion with the fine Commonwealth steamers, specially built at a cost of nearly £1,000,000 apiece, and named after well-known bays on the Australian coast, Labour leaders have followed the same policy of futility which seems to have been common of late years. Three of these steamers have reached Australia. The Moreton Bay came and went without incident, but apparently it was observed that under the Australian Navigation Act she offered pleasant and even superior conditions for her crew. Upon the arrival of the next ship, the Large Bay, an effort was successfully made at the very last moment to take the manning of the ship out of the hands of the proper officers. No question, the management was taken by surprise, and with a full passenger list, and packed holds did not see its way to fight the internationalists at the head of the unions.

Now the steamer Hobson's Bay has come and gone. The management stood firm, and chose its own crew of Australian unionists. The captain made the comment that the men offered him by the officials of the union were almost without exception foreigners, and he refused to accept them. Union officials have not replied to this charge. It is significant that in the hiring of the crew of the Large Bay matters were brought to a crisis by an officer who refused a certain union man on the grounds that he did "not like his name." The whole incident has been seized upon by the pro-private enterprise newspapers as an argument in favour of the Commonwealth quitting the ship-owning business. Presumably it is a legitimate line to take, so long as the press is on the side of the capitalists who supply advertisements, but it cannot be argued

that the Government line should be abandoned because of a fight with the extremist leaders, who not so many months ago threw all private shipping idle, while Commonwealth steamers pursued the even tenour of their way.

Apart from other reasons, Government steamers are hampered by the fact that it seems accepted that insolvency and other disabilities to trade can be charged against them in the press, whereas such statements would not be dared against any concern running under private enterprise. Whether they pay or not is a matter for accountability, but so far this new Commonwealth line is giving excellent service, and, if prophecy is permitted, is likely to continue to do so for the next ten years at least.

CRIME—

One cannot help feeling that the foregoing remarks are very largely political, but at the present time there is little else of interest. The vile criminal Ross was duly hanged, and at least one of the witnesses has been since ineffectually shot at. The many threats against politicians and barristers are interesting only as showing that the police have at last broken into a gang. Burglars and "fences" seem to be finding their trade precarious, and information from New South Wales is to the effect that the State cabinet will in future consider questions of capital punishment on their merits. There is significance in this, and probably suspicious husbands and disgruntled lovers will be less prompt in the use of revolvers.

AND COMMERCE.

Of course this should have a separate heading, though the alliterative caption of the previous paragraph is tempting, and not necessarily misleading. The question of trade commissioners has suffered eclipse lately. We hear that Senator Bakhap has been ill and is now on his way to Australia. It is understood that he has reported from Shanghai, and that the result is a stirring of the dead-bones at the Australian end. This is of course as it should be, and as I have frequently pointed out. The Commonwealth Government is now moving in the matter, and conferences are to be called in order to do something at the Australian end which would help the Commissioners in the East. Senator Bakhap, Dr. Earle Page, M.H.R., leader of the Country party, and Mr. (ex-senator) Pratzen, M.H.R. have collected material for the better understanding of Australian trade relations with the East.

The noisy complaints against the Commissioner in Shanghai, of which he has since been exonerated—Ed.) have been pounced upon by the anti-Government press, though of no more value than any other traveller's tale. They have been used rather against the Government than against Mr. Little. The silence at the present moment,

just when one might expect most clamour, is suggestive that the truth is about to prevail.

Mr. S. M. Bruce, the Commonwealth Treasurer, was in Sydney the other day, and flatly told the Chamber of Commerce that his purpose and that of the Government was not to scrap the Commissioners, but to make them useful. "Your meat people complain that they cannot sell their meat! They apparently have not yet learnt the requirements of the East in the matter of meat." The

appointment of Mr. Bruce to the Cabinet was welcomed by the Liberals; who were prone to condemn the commissioner business out of hand. Perhaps his new attitude may account for the fact that such a man as ex-Treasurer Watt is now declaring the reconstruction of the Federal Cabinet at the end of last year already a failure. But Mr. Watt has still things to explain away, more particularly his dramatic resignation while on a special mission to London two years ago.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

THE ALARMIST RUMOURS IN SHANGHAI

Largely Fabrication

The report of the arrival off Woosung of ships bringing a force to dispute the authority of Gen. Ho Feng-ling was officially denied on Friday last.

As has been previously stated, martial law is in force in the vicinity of the Settlements. According to the Chinese press, double patrols have been sent out between the Military Governor's yamen and Kauchongmiao, the Native City and Siccawei. The roads are said to be lined with sentries at six paces from one another. The "Shanghai Journal of Commerce" mentions that the Chief of the Admiralty in Shanghai has referred to the coming of Tu's forces as "a pure fabrication."

The "Shunpao" attributes the proposal to abolish the Military Governorship of Shanghai and Sungkiang to an old-standing quarrel between Gen. Ho and Kao En-hung, the present Minister of Communications.

Gen. Ho, according to the Chinese press, when interviewed on the menace from Admiral Tu's marine force, said that he (Gen. Ho) "would not take action until his foes did."

Reassuring Statement from Admiral Tu Shih-kuei

In view of the rumours that have been spread in Shanghai to the effect that Admiral Tu Shih-kuei, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Fleet, was coming to Shanghai with 6,000 of General Wu Pei-fu's picked troops to deprive General Ho Feng-ling of his post as Military Governor of Shanghai and Sungkiang, we have received the following official translation of a circular telegram issued by Vice-Admiral Tu and addressed to the Chinese General and City Chambers of Commerce, the Kiangsu Educational Association, and to the local press. This, we hope should go far in relieving the local Chinese of their fears and apprehensions. The telegram is as follows:—

"Recently, the Shanghai papers published a report that I had approached Marshal Wu Pei-fu for a detachment of 3,000 strong to be organized as a marine corps and to be brought to and stationed in Shanghai. As a result of this information, the community at Shanghai has been terrified and all sorts of rumours have been spread.

"Accordingly, I sent a telegram to General Ho Feng-ling, repudiating the sensational reports and the General has, no doubt, explained clearly the alleged statements to the public.

"Now, I learn, the rumour is still rampant in Shanghai and in consequence of this, martial law

has been declared unofficially by the authorities and this will, no doubt, magnify the cause for further apprehension with a subsequent intensification of the alleged statements, liable to bring the situation to a stage of entanglement.

"I am of opinion personally that the general public will agree with me by my denying absolutely these unfounded reports and any sensible person will readily understand that the mobilization of several thousand soldiers cannot be accomplished by stealth, under cover or by the use of any clandestine methods of transportation without being seen by human eyes. The rumour, as referred to, will certainly be defeated by its own final exposure. If this allegation is self-contradictory, how can it fail to be shown as such in the future!

"I have been reluctant to remark upon this groundless report. But, bearing in mind the consequences that would ensue and the menace to public peace and safety, I have to offer a sincere explanation of the situation to all concerned.

"Besides writing to General Ho to have the said alleged statements suppressed and to bring the rumour-mongers to justice, I now send this telegram to you, hoping you will make my explanations known to the public so as to dispel the doubts and fears of the general public."

DARING OUTRAGE BY A FOREIGNER

Woman's Courage at the Muzzle of a Pistol

The use of the revolver by Chinese as an aid to robbery and intimidation has long been a commonplace of crime in the Settlement, but a similar performance by a foreigner, just reported to the police, is very unusual.

Mrs. Goldenberg, residing at 65 Broadway Terrace, has reported that, upon returning from the cinema at 12.15 a.m. on Monday she was held up by a foreigner on the ground floor verandah. The man flourished a revolver and, speaking in Russian, warned Mrs. Goldenberg to keep quiet. This order was not obeyed, however, and at some risk Mrs. Goldenberg shouted for assistance. The Russian was compelled to retreat, but before going he dealt Mrs. Goldenberg two or three blows on the head with the revolver. Fortunately, only slight injury was caused. The police are now making inquiries into the case.

His Honour Judge Peter Grain left on Tuesday by the str. Feng-tien for Tientsin, where three important cases—two insurance and one divorce—are down for hearing. He will be away for about a fortnight and, in his absence, Mr. G. W. King, Registrar and Coroner, will be in charge of the Supreme Court.

SEAMEN'S UNION IN SHANGHAI

Branch Now Formed: Membership Said to be Growing Rapidly: Opening on Sunday

CONSTITUTION AND AIMS

Invitations have been issued by the president and vice-president of the Shanghai branch of the Chinese Seamen's Union, Messrs. Lam Wai-man and S. P. Chung, for the holding of the opening ceremony of the branch at the Ningpo Association, Thibet Road, at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

We understand that the Shanghai branch is growing with surprising rapidity, and already there is said to be a large number of members. Support is being received not only from local seamen but from various Chinese organizations as well.

An invitation has been received from the International Seamen's Union asking China to send delegates to their conference which will be held this year, at a place to be decided upon. Two or three delegates will be selected.

The organization of the Union is brief and simple and has, we are told, been recognized by the Ministry of Interior (Canton), the Hongkong Government and the Shanghai Municipal Council. The constitution, translated, is as follows:—

- 1.—The name of this organization shall be the Chinese Seamen's Union, Shanghai Branch.
- 2.—The aim of the Union will be to bring about co-operation and mutual friendship between the seamen of China, and shall attempt to better the conditions of seamen, morally and intellectually.
- 3.—The head office of the Union will be at 137 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.
- 4.—The offices of the Shanghai branch shall be established for the present at 163 Broadway.
- 5.—Membership shall be open to all Chinese seamen, provided that applicants for membership be introduced by some present member or members of the union.
- 6.—An entrance fee of one dollar shall be paid by each member.
- 7.—The yearly membership fee shall be \$1.20.
- 8.—The officers of the Union shall be a president, a vice-president, a chairman, a manager, and a treasurer who shall give voluntary services. These shall serve for one year, but they shall be eligible for re-election at the expiration of their terms.
- 9.—Meetings shall be held once a month, and a mass meeting shall be held once a year.
- 10.—Upon the establishment of this branch, there will be established with the funds at the disposal of the union a night school for labourers and a hospital, etc.
- 11.—Should any member of the union die, the sum of \$50 to be raised among the members shall be granted to his family.

MRS. SUN YAT-SEN IN SHANGHAI

Dramatic Account of Dr Sun's Flight from Canton and Her Own Escape

Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, when seen at her residence, 29 Rue Moliere, on Tuesday afternoon, told a representative of the "North-China Daily News" that she expected to remain in Shanghai for some time. Mrs. Sun still shows the strain of the terrible experience through which she has passed but is hopeful of being able to rejoin her husband later and to carry on the direction of the Red Cross Hospital in Nanyung, Kiangsi, in which she is deeply interested.

When asked whether the rumours that Dr. Sun is on his way to Shanghai were correct, Mrs. Sun said that she did not expect him and that while she could not foretell the future she expected that reinforcements of troops from Kiangsi would enable him to consolidate his position and re-establish himself in Canton.

Although pale and fatigued, Mrs. Sun gave a dramatic account of the *coup d'état* by which Dr. Sun was obliged to flee from Canton. A graduate of Wesleyan College, Macon, Georgia, Mrs. Sun speaks excellent English and the charm of her personality makes an instant appeal. Her account of her flight from Canton is reproduced here in part:—

THE FIRST ALARM.

"On the night of June 15 I was in sound slumber when about two in the morning I was wakened by my husband, who asked me to dress and leave with him. He had just received a telephone message that General Chen's troops would attack our residence and he wanted me to go with him to the men-of-war, where he could command the city. I begged him to go alone, as my presence would only impede his movements and I felt myself to be personally safe. He at last consented to go alone, leaving behind him every one of his 50 bodyguards, armed with quick-firing rifles.

"Half an hour after he left there was a burst of rifle fire directed at our residence and pandemonium broke loose. Our residence was built on the brow of a hill and connected with the President's office by a long overhead wooden bridge, one-third of a mile long. . . . With the break of dawn our men replied to the attackers with machine-guns and held them at bay. Mountain guns were then trained on us. . . . Towards eight in the morning our ammunition was all exhausted. . . . It was useless for me to remain longer and I left for the office with my husband's *aide de camp*, Colonel George Bow, and two of my husband's personal bodyguard. Carrying a few things we four crawled on our hands and knees down the overhead bridge, which was under heavy fire. . . . Colonel Bow

was wounded, but the guards carried him to the President's office.

AMONG THE TROOPS.

"From eight o'clock to four we were in a living hell. Shots and shells kept flying in without ceasing. . . . About four General Ngai Bong-ping, who had remained neutral, sent an officer to arrange terms of surrender. The first thing my men demanded was safe conduct for me, but the officer replied that he could not answer for my safety. . . . Just at this moment the two outer gates gave way and I was surrounded by gesticulating troops who pointed bayonets and revolvers at us and the bundles we were carrying were wrested away. . . . In the scuffle we ran into the midst of two streams of soldiers, our own fleeing troops and the enemy troops. Luckily I had on Colonel Bow's straw hat and my husband's rain coat and in the confusion I escaped detection.

"We made for the country. The soldiers pursued us, firing as they ran while we fled zig-zag across alleyways. . . . As we ran a number of soldiers emerged from a side street and fired at us. My men whispered to me to lie down among the corpses, pretending to be dead, and the soldiers then left to seek for loot. . . . About half an hour later we ran into a country house and forced the door open to take refuge. The two old women in the house strove to drive us out as they feared we might involve them.

DISGUISED AS A COUNTRYWOMAN.

"When the shooting died down, disguised as a country-woman, I left with my guard disguised as a workman. A few streets on I picked up an old basket and some vegetables which I carried. After a walk that seemed never to end I arrived at the house of one of our men and spent the night there. Their house was searched by soldiers in the morning, as they were suspected, but I could move no further. . . . The next morning, still disguised as a peasant woman, I succeeded in getting into Shameen, where a launch took me to the Canton Christian College. . . . That evening I saw my husband on a cruiser, and upon my return to the College I saw brave old Dr. Wu Ting-fang, who smilingly tried to cheer me. Still in disguise I then left for Hongkong, accompanied by my husband's son (Mayor Sun Fo of Canton) and returned to Shanghai by the Taiyo Maru, which arrived last Sunday."

LATE on Sunday night a bomb exploded in Chêkiang Road, opposite the stage door of the Kiu-kiang Road Theatre, where Mei Lan-fang, the leading Chinese actor, has been appearing. A story teller and a shop assistant were slightly injured and were treated at the Shantung Road Hospital. There was a similar occurrence in Chêkiang Road on the 11th instant, when no damage was done.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE

Agreement Said to be Reached on Scheme of Reconstruction

Paris, June 24.

The "*Matin*" learns regarding the negotiations for the reconstruction of the Banque Industrielle de Chine that an agreement in principle has been reached and only a few points of detail remain to be settled. The Ministers have approved the conclusions of the Commission which has been entrusted with the investigation of the Bank's affairs.

The hearing of the case against M. Pernotte was resumed to-day when evidence was adduced, calculating the result of the alleged irregular conversion of his gratuity of Frs. 200,000 and of the Frs. 300,000 alleged to have been improperly collected. The statements of several of the directors were submitted, stating that they would never have voted the gratuity if they had known that it would be converted into taels. The Court further heard claims by shareholders in respect of holdings against M. Pernotte and equally against the directors, which the latter contested.—Reuter's Special

Paris, June 27.

The recently appointed inter-Ministerial Committee has reached a decision favouring the restoration of the Banque Industrielle de Chine.—Reuter.

A Company of Management

Paris, June 29.

It is officially stated that the Cabinet Council have approved M. Porte's scheme for the establishment of the Banque Industrielle de Chine.

The capital of the company of management, which is the basis of the scheme, is already guaranteed by a powerful banking group, at the head of which is the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

As it is advisable that this vexed question should be settled without further delay, a bill will probably be tabled before the summer recess.—Reuter's Special Service.

WEDDING

Brown-Boulton

THE wedding has taken place in Hongkong of Mr. J. Walter Brown of Messrs. H. Skott & Co., and Miss Georgina May Boulton, daughter of Dr. A. Boulton and Mrs. A. Boulton of Horncastle, Lincolnshire. Mr. G. E. Weston gave the bride away, and the bridesmaids were Miss Jessie Roger, Miss Peggy Bridger and Miss Leslie Bridger. Mr. P. W. Ramsey was best man.

DYERS employed in the Settlement, French Concession and Chinese City have gone on strike for a 50 per cent. increase in wages. There are 37 dyeing establishments in the Settlement, employing about 600 hands.

MEXICO THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY

But Perhaps Not Just Yet: An Interesting Picture of the Great Oil Country

As a great business centre, Shanghai sooner or later attracts most people of note in the commercial world. This has been so particularly during the past three years, when the close of European hostilities saw the leading firms sending out missionaries of trade on tours of the world. One such representative Mr. Eddie Williams, representing Messrs. Lewis & Taylor, Ltd., of Cardiff, Farnworth and London, has just visited Shanghai in the course of a very extensive world tour, and as an observant traveller has had much of interest to say.

In conversation with a representative of the "North China Daily News" Mr. Williams gave some information of much general interest concerning affairs in Mexico, in which country he lately spent some months.

EXPERT REVOLUTIONISTS.

In one unhappy respect, Mexico very much resembles China in the present stage of its history, having fine progressive potentialities but being crippled by incompetent government and warring factions. Unlike the Chinese, however, the Mexicans are born fighters, or perhaps it should be said, expert revolutionists. They seem to like revolution. Fighting for a faction appears to be the national recreation. No editor of a Mexican newspaper dares lay claim to the "largest circulation" unless he has an occasional illustrated page, describing revolution or some little personal affair of cold steel, with plenty of gore indicated. In these circumstances, Mexico can hardly be described as on the high road to progress, and foreign traders, running the business of the country, in peaceful intervals, are inclined to be pessimistic.

Silver and oil form the basis of Mexican commerce, and speaking on the oil industry, Mr. Williams gave some information of striking interest. Practically a clean sweep of the Mexican oil interests has been made by Mr. Doheney, head of the great Mexican Petroleum Company, which is now planning to prospect 2,000,000 acres.

THE VAST WEALTH OF OIL.

The feature of the Mexican oil field is its remarkable richness. Wells are difficult to locate, but once one has been "hit" an enormous quantity of oil is immediately obtainable. A well has been known to yield 200,000 barrels of oil in a single day, which is equal to a day's production in the entire oil field of Burma. Compared with the oil of Burma and Borneo, however, Mexican oil is of a low grade.

Speaking of Lord Cowdray, the pioneer of the Mexican oil industry, Mr. Williams recalled that he exhausted practically all his money in prospecting and finally "hit"

the great Protero No. 4 well. The yield from this well in one day was 180,000 barrels, and the industry was thus started. This Protero well "ran wild" and a huge reservoir had to be built to contain the flow of oil, and the yield was estimated at 6,000,000 barrels. According to Mr. Williams, there are three great companies at present controlling the world's oil supply, the Mexican Petroleum Company, the Dutch Shell Co., which has bought up Lord Cowdray's concern (El Aguila), and the Standard Oil Company. At the present time all markets are over-stocked, the United States alone having 2,000,000 barrels in store.

THREE ACRES AND A MULE.

Mexico is yet optimistically described as "the Land of Opportunity," but Mr. Williams foresees few opportunities for substantial progress until the Government is able to offer some security to the foreign capitalist, whose assistance in the development of the country is essential. General Obregon is doing his best at the head of a Government notorious for graft. The country is suffering from the present agrarian policy, designed to benefit the peon at the expense of big landholders deemed to have mismanaged their ranches, and so expropriated. The ranches are cut up into small holdings, but the peon, with his extremely primitive methods of agriculture, is able to do very little with his three acres and a mule.

"LET'S FIGHT TILL SIX."

Stability of government as a preliminary to industrial development is still far to seek. The revolutionary habit appears to be ineradicable. It is interesting to note that, upon the slightest signal for revolt, the British flag is very much in favour. Neutrals who are not impartial take the precaution of displaying the Union Jack, which is held in great respect. One redeeming feature of these little wars is that they are conducted with a nice regard for social amenities. A time for the commencement of local hostilities is always named and scrupulously kept. The fight may begin at 5 o'clock in the morning, giving everyone a reasonable chance of fortifying himself with a substantial breakfast, and at noon the "revolutionists" will knock off for tiffin. The proceedings continue throughout the afternoon and end about sundown, thus giving the opposition and opponents not yet assassinated time to retire and spend a pleasant evening.

Silk Dyers on Strike

The silk dyers went on strike on Monday morning. A meeting of the owners and workers took place on Sunday at the North Gate of the Native City. After a hot discussion the director of the dying works, I-Dah was wounded. Five arrests were made by the Chinese Police.

FUH TAN UNIVERSITY

Graduation Ceremony

The 11th commencement day exercises of the Fuh Tan University were held in its new buildings at Kiangwan, on Wednesday. In spite of inclement weather, a great number of foreign and Chinese guests and alumni were in attendance.

After a brief report of successes in finance and of progresses in instruction of the past academic year by President T. H. Lee, LL.D., honorary degrees were conferred upon eight former graduates. The degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science were also conferred upon graduates of the collegiate department.

Among the chief speakers were Dr. Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attaché; Mr. Chao Cheng-ping, President of Chinan Institute; and Mr. C. C. Nieh, President of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and member of the Board of Trustees of the University.

Mr. C. C. Nieh said among other things that China was in need of true leaders, leaders who were humble, honest, and not self-assuming. Mr. Chao Cheng-ping made a long speech containing many pieces of sound advice to the new graduates. Dr. Julean Arnold spoke on life after college, and offered a prize of \$50 to one of this year's graduates who would do the most work for his country in the coming ten years.

ST. JOHN'S UNIVERSITY

Saturday's sudden downpour necessitated holding the 43rd Annual Commencement of St. John's University in Alumni Hall instead of on the lawn, and tea was served in the Library, instead of out of doors, but all other parts of the ceremony were as arranged.

The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D., in his address, referred to the erection of St. Mary's Hall in its new position, the building of four new residences for the faculty, the purchase of additional land, the receipt of various gifts, the inauguration of a course in journalism, and the publication of the university weekly, the "Dial."

Prizes for the school year were awarded and degrees conferred upon the 47 members of the class of 1922. Three honorary doctorates were conferred, the recipients being Dr. Hawking Yen, Dr. Wu Lien-teh and Dr. Wang Chung-hui, addresses being given by the first two. Dr. Wang was not able to be present.

MONARCHICAL rumours are once more gaining currency. One of the latest to be put into circulation is a dressed up version of a two-year old suggestion, namely that the ex-Emperor is joining Chang Tso-lin at Mukden. A message from Peking states that this rumour is incorrect.

MEDHURST COLLEGE SPEECH DAY

Striking Address by Mr. E. M. Gull: "Keep your End Up and Play the Game"

BRITISH TRADITIONS

Medhurst College (London Missionary Society) held its speech day on Wednesday afternoon in Edkins Hall, a large number of friends of the school being present, as well as students and faculty.

Mr. E. M. Gull, Secretary of the British Chamber of Commerce, acted as Chairman of the day and gave the main address, while Mrs. Gull presented the diplomas, certificates, and prizes. After expressing the interest of the British Chamber of Commerce in this school Mr. Gull said in part: "In addressing a few words to you boys here, I doubt if I could do better than to talk to you as I should do if I were speaking to a school of English boys, for you are being brought up as Englishmen on British traditions.

"Two bits of advice which may prove useful are, first: Don't on any account be afraid of your first fight. A fight may take various forms, but don't funk the first one because if you do you will find it extremely difficult to square up for the second. Secondly: Keep your end up and the runs will come. Do you play cricket? Probably you know enough about the game to understand the terms. Many a good batsman loses his chance of making runs because he becomes impatient and slashes out. Don't be in a hurry to score. The main thing is to stick there and keep your end up, and the runs will come gradually.

"I will simply add to this: Play the game! which is a phrase you will come across when you begin to mix with foreigners, especially Englishmen. If you learn to play the game here, you will be able to play the game in business, to keep your contracts, to keep your word to a man and in your business relations to be the type of man your country needs.

"I would like to congratulate the Principal, Mr. Bunce, and his staff on the very excellent impression made by the school and to congratulate in advance those who are to receive prizes, while to those who do not I would say: Try Again"

SCHOOL MATTERS.

The Rev. H. Bunce, the Principal, in his announcements referred to the fact that this school year had extended over 18 months, as the school year had been changed to run from September to June. This was done to harmonize with the Hongkong Examinations, but although the latter had changed back, the new arrangement seemed preferable and the school year will continue as at present.

Mr. Bunce stated that through the kindness of the British Chamber of Commerce it would be possi-

ble for them to include elementary courses in physics and chemistry in the curriculum and said also that a small school library of English and Chinese books had been started.

CONVALESCENT HOME FOR CHILDREN

Foundation Stone Laying for
King's Daughters' Building:
Need for Public Spirit

A number of the friends of the King's Daughters' Society were present at the laying of the foundation stone of the Convalescent Home for Children, on Saturday afternoon. The site, a short distance out on Hungjao Road, is admirably adapted to its purpose and the children will have the benefits of country air with accessibility to town.

Mrs. Henman, chairman for the occasion, called upon Dean Symons to open the ceremony with prayer, after which Mr. H. G. Simms, Chairman of the Municipal Council said in part:—

It has often been remarked that Shanghai can show no great evidence of that public spirit which is such a feature of great cities at home, where wealthy citizens present a park, or a museum, or library, or endow a hospital, as a mark of their goodwill towards the city where their fortunes were built up.

On the other hand, while there are no great monuments of public spirited generosity in Shanghai, we can point to public spirit on a more modest scale, and the King's Daughters' Society stands well in the forefront. It is a happy title denoting service of the highest order—that is, voluntary service in alleviating distress among those less fortunate than themselves. With the limited resources at their command they can show a wonderful record of assistance rendered.

It has been the Society's ambition for a long time to provide a home where children discharged from the hospitals could go to recuperate their strength instead of going back immediately to unhealthy conditions, due to overcrowding and insufficient nourishment, often necessitating their return to hospital. The names of the late Mrs. Garner, who was the Society's Treasurer, and the late Mr. W. S. Jackson will always be associated with the starting of this Home.

PRACTICAL EVIDENCE OF INTEREST.

From a financial point of view it was an ambitious project for a comparatively small Society, but there is the satisfaction to-day of seeing the result of their labours taking practical shape. Of the money now in hand, which is sufficient to pay for the land and the builder's contract, about half has been contributed by the general public, including the Shanghai Football Association, the Shanghai

Rifle Association, the Shanghai Golf Club, the Shanghai Scottish, S.V.C., the Ministering Children's League, the Union Church Ladies' Society and the Sunday School, the Paper Hunt Club, and the New Engineering Works, the other half by the Race Club, partly in memory of Mr. W. S. Jackson, who took such a keen interest in the scheme for a Children's Convalescent Home, and partly by contributions from proceeds of race meetings.

Several thousand dollars are still required to pay for the fittings and furnishing and the maintenance of the home. To meet this a fête to be held in October is being arranged, and in the meantime I feel sure the public will come forward and give further help to the Society.

On behalf of the Municipal Council, I wish the King's Daughters' Society every success and prosperity, and we are always ready to do what we can to assist them.

Mrs. G. H. Stitt then performed the stone-laying ceremony, using a new trowel for the purpose, which was presented to her, as was also a large bouquet tied with ribbons of the King's Daughters' colours—purple—proffered by little Jock Henman

CHAIPEI residents have written to the Chapei Waterworks Company protesting against the unhealthy state of the water that is provided. It is stated that the water is green in colour and frequently contains little fish, shrimps and other insects. These are not appreciated even when cooked. In the raw state they are still less enjoyed. With fish at its present price, Chapei residents had better be careful about their protests. Remember the story of the customer in a restaurant who found a chicken in his egg.

AWFUL TORTURE OF PIMPLES

On Arms, Chest and Limbs.
Lost Sleep. Cuticura Heals.

"I noticed small red pimples on my arms and chest. They were irritating and I commenced scratching, and they spread from my arms to my wrists. Small pimples also appeared on my limbs, the torture being awful and they caused loss of sleep.

"Seeing Cuticura Soap and Ointment advertised I tried a free sample. I bought more, and now I am healed after three months of terrifying skin and scalp trouble." (Signed) Mrs. E. Taylor, 29 Beaumont Place, Eagle Street, Norwich, England.

Cuticura is ideal for every-day toilet uses. Soap to cleanse and purify, Ointment to soothe and heal.

Soap 1s., Ointment 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. Sold throughout the Empire. For sample each free address: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd., 27, Charterhouse Sq., London. Also for mail orders with price.

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

TRAGEDIES ON THE RIVER

Two Foreigners Drowned

A sad drowning fatality took place at about 11 p.m. on Monday at Pootung when Mr. Thomas McD. Rice, of the China Navigation Co., lost his life.

It appears that he was over at Pootung examining some cargo on the str. Wuchang and apparently on leaving the steamer fell down between the pontoon and the vessel into the water. The only person who claims to have witnessed the accident was a Chinese coolie. There was a strong ebb tide running at the time and, as the body has not been recovered, it is presumed that it has been washed away.

Deceased, who was married and had two children, arrived in Shanghai about three years ago and has since been connected with the China Navigation Co., which, out of respect for his memory, had their building and ship flags hoisted at half mast yesterday.

MR. RICE'S BODY RECOVERED.

The body of Mr. Rice was recovered from the river on Thursday morning in the vicinity of the Police Hulk, some 300 yards from the spot where the deceased fell into the water. It was removed to the Public Mortuary, where Mr. G. W. King, H. M. Coroner, opened the inquest.

Evidence of identification was given by Mr. Norman Richardson, who worked with the deceased in the Preventive Department of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire. Mr. Richardson was unable to identify the remains, but upon seeing certain papers and personal articles found on the body, said he had no doubt it was that of Mr. Rice. He last saw him about 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, when he left the office to go across to the str. Wuchang on business. Witness knew of no reason whatever why deceased should commit suicide.

The inquiry was then adjourned.

Blue Funnel Boatwain Drowned

We have to record a second tragedy within the week on the Huangpu. On this occasion the individual to meet his death was a boatswain of the Blue Funnel str. Achilles, and the tragedy occurred while he was attempting to drag one of his mates from the water.

The story of the sad occurrence starts with the visit ashore on Wednesday night of three men from the Achilles, which was lying moored at her buoy. They went to the Pootung side of the river, and about 11.30 p.m. returned to Holt's Wharf with the intention of going aboard. They proceeded down the passenger pontoon in order to get a sampan, and on reaching the water's edge one of the three, a seaman named Macdonald, slipped and fell into the river. The second

of the party, the boatswain by name Joseph Kelly, promptly lay down and reached out to grasp Macdonald and help him back to the pontoon. Apparently, the pontoon was in a slippery condition, and in a moment Kelly likewise found himself in the river.

A watchman had observed the occurrence, and hastened to the spot with a bamboo. By means of this he was able to rescue Macdonald, but Kelly seems either to have sunk or been swept away by the current. A search has since been made for his body, but so far no trace of it has been seen.

LIGHT AND WATER IN FRENCH CONCESSION

Meter Charges Cancelled: Cheaper Monthly Rates

Residents of the French Concession will be gratified to learn that the Compagnie Française de Tramways et d'Éclairage Électriques de Shanghai has decided, as from July 1, to discontinue the monthly charges of rental and hire of water and electric meters.

From July 1, a monthly rate will be collected, the amount of which will be equal to one half of the former charge for meter hire.

The advertisement containing full details has had to be held up owing to its late arrival at this office and on account of pressure of space. It will, however, appear to-morrow.

NEW U. S. CONSUL

Mr. E. S. Cunningham, American Consul-General, is in receipt of advices from the Department of State that Mr. James P. Davis, Consul at Bangkok, has been appointed as Administrative Consul at Shanghai to succeed the present Consul, Mr. M. F. Perkins, who has been detailed to the Department of State for service in the Division of Far Eastern Affairs. Mr. Davis was appointed from Georgia and first entered the Consular service in 1917, when he was assigned to Marseilles. He has had a very rapid promotion, and his assignment to the post of Administrative Consul at Shanghai is a distinct compliment to his abilities.

LADY Alston, wife of the British Minister to Peking, arrived in Shanghai on Thursday accompanied by her son, Mr. Thomas Alston. They are proceeding Home to-day by the P. & O. S. Kashmir, and during their stay in Shanghai are the guests of Mr. H. H. Fox, C.M.G., H. M. Commercial Counsellor. We regret to learn that Sir Beilby Alston, H. M. Minister, is at present laid up on account of his eyes, and has been ordered complete rest for a month, but it is hoped that at the end of this period he will be able to assume his duties again.

CORRESPONDENCE

BOLSHEVIK ACTIVITIES IN THE SETTLEMENTS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have taken advantage of a very close touch with "Things Chinese" in the International Settlement to get some knowledge of the inner workings of affairs, and I am convinced that unless steps are taken, at no distant date, effectively to stop Bolsheviki activities here, we will soon be faced with (to put it mildly) growing lawlessness. This insidious Bolsheviki propaganda has obtained a larger hold than it need have if adequate measures had been taken, not so much to combat this propaganda, as to demonstrate to the people that the governing authorities are interested in the problems facing the Chinese in our midst.

The Bolsheviki propaganda knows "Neither truth nor honour," yet the promises made are very naturally listened to eagerly by the very poorest who have nothing to lose, and this class forms a very large section of the Chinese in the Settlements. Our Chinese-Foreign Famine Relief Committee proposed to the Municipal Councils a scheme whereby, working together, we could make life more tolerable for the poorest of the poor here, and I see from this morning's S. M. C. Gazette that the S. M. C. is not willing to join with us. I have had no official reply to the letter I addressed to the S. M. C., but doubtless this Gazette-notice is official. I am convinced that a scheme such as we suggested would have demonstrated in a practical way the interest of the highest governing body and would have done more than all the police force could ever do in killing Bolshevism.

Furthermore, the middle class Chinese, or a goodly section thereof, hear gladly the gospel of Bolshevism, for many of them find the cost of living, particularly house-rents, so high that they cannot live decently. Men of the teacher and writer class are at present reading the Bolsheviki tracts and eagerly discussing the prospects of Bolsheviki rule in the Settlements. When an educated man finds he can only earn enough to barely go round, with nothing over to educate his children, he is a ready listener to a new doctrine and willing to lend a hand at giving it a trial.

One other matter is worthy of note. The ramifications of secret societies here are such as give cause for alarm. How this menace can be met I leave to others, but I believe in prevention as the best and cheapest way to deal with this ever increasing power within our borders, and the Council can best do this by taking steps to demonstrate to the people that it is really interested in their welfare. A constructive effort would not be costly and would accomplish much in promoting law and order, and do more

than anything else effectively to end the Bolshevik activities now threatening the good government of the Settlements.

I am, etc.,

WM. E. SOUTER.

Shanghai, June 22, 1922.

THE FUTURE OF SHANGHAI.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The reading of the latter part of your leading article of June 21, entitled "Weihaiwei's claim for compensation" has provoked my curiosity as to what will happen on the abolition of extraterritoriality here. If Weihaiwei is to receive no return for money spent on improvements, can Shanghai expect the return of the millions of taels spent in improvements by the S. M. C. and borrowed from the public in the form of loans.

Is there any guarantee that in the event of the abolition of extraterritoriality the S. M. C. loans will be paid off?

I am, etc.,

INQUIRER.

Shanghai, June 23, 1922.

*. The contingency is rather remote and has hardly been considered yet, certainly not seriously. But the international status of Shanghai suggests that no holder of S. M. C. debentures need lose sleep over their future.—Ed.

SNAKES.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I think I can help "A" as to the species of snake he saw in his bathroom.

I should be glad to know if the "yellow-red rings" were slightly blue at the edge, also if the exact length of the snake was nine inches, stretched out, or humped up? Did it rise on its tail and hiss?

I think the snake is one fairly common in the Far East, though unusual in a bathroom. It may be seen as a rule any time between 7.30 and 9 o'clock in the evening. Unless I am mistaken, it is the Manhattan.

I am, etc.,

TRIMMINGS.

Shanghai, June 23, 1922.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I write to congratulate your correspondent "A" on catching his snake.

On several occasions I have seen snakes, but have never been fortunate enough to catch one. Last summer (when my wife was away) there was a tall green snake with bobbed hair which used to stand erect upon its tail by my bedside, but I was never able to capture it. As I advanced towards it, it would retreat, flapping its ears in a threatening manner, and finally disappear through the wall.

About the same time I discovered a curious animal closely resembling a rabbit. It was of a purple colour, plentifully be-

sprinkled with bright pink spots. When pursued, it would scale the wall with incredible rapidity and proceed to climb up its own armpit, from which lofty eminence it breathed forth scorn and defiance upon its enemies.

The female of the species is more deadly than the male!

I am, etc.,

C. M. H.

Shanghai June 23, 1922.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The snake described by your correspondent "A" in the "N. C. Daily News" of June 23 is the commonest snake found in Shanghai gardens. Its scientific name is the *Lycodon rufozonatus*—the wolf-toothed, red-banded snake. It is black, with dull, coral-red cross-markings down the back. It is perfectly harmless, and may be made a pet of, so friendly is its disposition. If annoyed, it vibrates its tail like a rattle-snake.

I am, etc.,

C. NOEL DAVIS.

Shanghai, June 26, 1922.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I must thank Trimmings for his information. The snake measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches when stretched. At the moment I did not take any particular notice of its action, as I was bent on capturing it. I have it in a bottle of spirits of wine and shall be pleased to show it to Trimmings if he will ring up Tel. North 1196 to let me know his address.

I am, etc.,

A.

Shanghai, June 26, 1922.

CINEMA EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Having sampled the average picture put on at the local cinema, it is perhaps needless to say I am not a regular attendant at their performances, but when films are produced showing certain performers whose names are more or less guarantees against the sloppy sentiment and feeble vulgarity of the average picture, one is able to enjoy an evening at the "movies."

Alas, our local managers apparently refuse now to let us enjoy the few artists who are worth seeing. The advertisement of a "Harold Lloyd" evening seemed promising and I set out hopefully in the charge of two ladies. The usual programme began, "Ski-ing in the Alps," "Current events" and Harold Lloyd in "Bliss" and "The Tip"—not his best by any means, but average harmless fooling, raising a laugh every now and then.

But the following film, which wound up the first half is the cause of this letter. It was headed, I think, "Called to the Witness Stand," and was, without exception the most amazing production I have

seen. How it ever passed the American censors is a mystery, but to show it throughout the East is to throw mud at American ideals. I gathered it was meant to be comic, and possibly in America certain audiences might find it so, but in an audience composed largely of Japanese and Chinese it is hardly wise to show a drunken man horsewhipping his wife before their small child, and to picture the judge of a divorce court presiding, more or less drunk, with a cigar in his mouth and his feet on his table, and having his head punched by the defendant.

What excuse can there be for this sort of thing? There was not a single redeeming point in the whole film; nothing but crude and sordid vulgarity, it was a disgrace to the management which allowed it. It finished the evening for my party, both ladies being so disgusted that we departed somewhere about 11 p.m., without waiting for Harold Lloyd's long reel forming the second half.

Why cannot the managers give us a shorter performance by cutting out this sort of stuff? Why advertise and then spoil the evening by showing films that never ought to have been taken? Pretty bad business if they want average decent people to patronize their shows, it seems to me. We hear a lot of talk about the value of the movies as an educational factor. Well, the Chinese and Japanese are getting a side line in education on American family life and methods of justice this week, but it is rather sickening that we still have to put up with this sort of thing in Shanghai.

I am, etc.,

DISGUSTED.

Shanghai, June 23, 1922.

LAWN BOWLS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Now that this game is well established in Shanghai having a Lawn Bowls Association controlling several club competitions, etc., is it not advisable that a standard minimum bias should be adopted and enforced?

Some of the bowls in use in Shanghai appear to be not more than No. 2 Bias or even less.

"Taylor's" book on bowls, giving rules of the game, etc., says that the Imperial, the Scottish, the Northumberland and Durham and the Australian Associations do not allow a bowl to be used with less than No. 3 Bias.

The following are rules taken from Taylor's book:—

(1) No bowl shall exceed $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, nor $3\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in weight, nor have a less bias than the standard bowl adopted by the Association.

(2) Any bowl to which objection is taken shall be tested by comparison with a standard bowl of the Association, bearing the Association stamps. Any objection must be taken at the start, or not later than the start, or not later than the sixth end of the games.

In the case of a club match or competition the test shall at once be applied at the distance of 32 yards, by two referees appointed by the parties, and if the referees disagree, they shall appoint an oversman. In the event of a bowl being declared of a less bias than the standard, the further use of it in that club match or competition shall not be allowed, and the party at fault shall from the stage at which the game then stood, play with a bowl, conforming to standard selected for him by the referee or oversman, or forfeit the games. In the event of the game being so forfeited, the objecting rink or player shall, in addition to being declared the winner, be entitled to add to its or his score one shot for such number of shots or ends as may still remain to be played.

(Note—to facilitate the testing of bowls under the rule, the Association trusts that each constituent club of the Association will provide itself with a standard bowl, tested and stamped by one of its officers.

Competitors in a public tournament are recommended to have their bowls tested and stamped beforehand).

It will be seen from the above quoted rules that the point is a most important one; with its adoption here, bowlers will not only have length to consider, but also bias. A player using a narrow bias has a great advantage over one using No. 3 or wider bias. For all to use a narrow bias would greatly tend to destroy the art and judgement required in playing a good game.

The local test would be, take a true and correct No. 3 bias bowl, roll it 32 yards, carefully note its course, then test other bowls over the same length and course, those taking a narrow bias to be rejected.

Bowls have the maker's stamp showing bias, etc., this may be all right when new but they may not test to this later.

I am, etc..

L. B.

Shanghai, June 23, 1922.

PEITAIHO CONDITIONS.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In your yesterday's issue under the above heading you add "no place for women and children," and much else which would deter people from travelling to Peitaiho.

I think that the information given by the American Consul-General at Tientsin must have taken a long time to reach you. The conditions which he described did exist some time ago, but are now removed sufficiently to allow a fairly good service of ordinary trains to run and in addition special trains are running to cope with the rush of visitors to Peitaiho. Such a train leaves Tientsin to-morrow at 10 a.m. (telegram just received) and my children, with their grandmother, travel on it.

Your notice may have the effect of keeping women and children here who could be much more comfortable at Peitaiho.

I am, etc.,

W. J. HAWKINGS.

Shanghai, June 23, 1922.

A CHURCHMAN'S FAITH.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May I have space in which to explain what was written in Cathedral Notes, and criticised last Friday by "an English Churchman." I am not concerned merely to prove myself right and "An English Churchman" wrong; for that is the essence of controversy.

"An English Churchman" in his extremely interesting letter doubts that there is any difficulty for a Churchman "to guess within miles of accuracy what his fellow Churchman feels himself pledged to believe." He says that "if such a state of things really exists it is inexcusable and must be traced to some extraordinary defect of knowledge or of conscience."

I entirely agree; but there is some difficulty even for the instructed in marking the limitations of the extremes of an Anglican's belief.

First I would mention briefly the variety of practice in the domain of the English Church. A man's actions reflect his beliefs, or they should do. For example, nonchalance in Church is the reflexion of that same ingredient in the spirit. His belief is marred by an inadequate conception of God and it is a sure sign of his mental and religious attitude to the Sacraments and the presence of God. Precision, care, and accuracy in externals denote taste, character and disposition in the person.

For example, if a guest, knowing better, appears at dinner in ordinary dress, brown boots and white socks just because he prefers it, his presence is valued accordingly. It does matter how you do things.

In the matter of variety of beliefs, I hold that there are wide limits of interpretation; and after all, the substance of belief is the interpretation of real truth or dogma. The Eastern and the Western Church both inherited the Truth, but each has interpreted it differently and there is therefore at least one important divergence between them.

Now for some of the differences amongst Anglicans:—

(1) X believes in the verbal inspiration of the Bible and presumably regards Job and Jonah, Huppim, Muypim, and Ard and their circumstances in much the same way as he looks out upon Christ and the Gospels, or St. Paul and the Epistles. Y believes that God inspired those who wrote the Bible and allows that the Bible as we have it after its chequered career of mutilation, suppression, exile and so forth, may have mistakes which are discovered and proved by Biblical scholarship. There is a world of difference between these two positions.

(2) In the Apostles' Creed, X and Y may differ over the connotation of "Almighty." X believes explicitly the Virgin birth of Christ; but Y, in company with a few Church dignitaries, makes a mental reservation and says the Creed *ex animo*. X believes in the Holy Catholic Church but Y maintains that he is a Protestant and not a Catholic. X understands the Communion of Saints to mean those dedicated to God who are at various stages of progress on Earth, in paradise or in heaven, and, until they reach perfection, holds it a duty to pray for them; but Y knows nothing about praying for the departed. X and Y again differ widely on the matter of Confession and the Forgiveness of sins, the one maintaining that sins, although forgiven, will be remembered in the day of Judgement, not to the shame of man, but to the glory of God for the mercy of forgiveness; the other believing that sins forgiven are wiped out of memory. X believes that if there is a Life everlasting and the soul is immortal, therefore there must be a hell everlasting; but Y maintains that if the existence of hell survives then God's work of redemption is defeated.

I quote these instances not because they have serious value by themselves but because, like the elements of a mosaic, when they are put together they alter the product greatly.

One more word, Sir:—"An English Churchman" calls it a "caption" for me to say that "the New Testament was the product rather than the parent of the early Church." But let me remind him that the Epistles of St. Paul were called forth by the existence of an organized Church, and that those earlier in date than the Gospels. The rest of his remark "as the Early Church made the history of Christ and the preaching of the Apostles and not *vice versa*" I do not understand.

I am, etc.,

EDITOR OF CATHEDRAL NOTES.

Shanghai, June 26, 1922.

THE IRISH PLOUGH.

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—At the conclusion of your leading article in to-day's paper I read:

"We have put our hands to the plough and there will be no faltering nor looking back from the path of conciliation and generosity on which we have placed our feet till the end is attained."

The only inference I can draw is that you must have been carrying the plough along the path, a weighty matter, as even in Ireland it is not usual to plough paths. It may be that writing of Ireland induced the mental idiosyncrasy popularly presumed to pertain to the people of that precious land, and perpetrated the bull.

I am, etc.,

P. A. T. 'ERSON.

Shanghai, June 26, 1922.

THE MORAL WELFARE SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The activities of the Moral Welfare Society have been responsible for some changes in this Settlement, but in the case of those who are prepared to admit the facts it will be agreed that the changes are not for the better. It is merely the old story of the leopard changing his spots.

Some sinks of iniquity, for long located in a certain quarter of Kiangse Road, are to be closed, but the unfortunate inmates will doubtless reside in another part of the settlement and continue their practice of the oldest profession in the world. What good, then, has been accomplished by the Moral Welfare Society? One can almost believe that the members of this Society have never heard of the ostrich who buried his head in the sand and thought that because he could not see those around him, they were not there. They probably believe that because they will no longer see these sinks of iniquity in Kiangse Road, they do not exist. They will continue to exist, but at another address and from time to time they may have to change their address, but the evil still remains.

The campaign against sin has been in progress for many thousands of years to no discernible purpose, and the world has grown weary and sceptical.

If the Moral Welfare Society would only inaugurate a campaign against the spread of venereal disease they would accomplish some good.

The possible prevention of sin in man may be a high, if fantastic, ideal, but the certain deliverance from shame and misery of armies of children yet to be born is an even higher one.

I am, etc.,

J.

Shanghai, June 28, 1922.

THE CO-OP.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The article "Collectivism Badly Shown up," by your "Labour" correspondent, demands some reply, and as I have just received the report and balance sheet of the Co-operative Wholesale Society, I will correct a few of the wrong impressions the article gives.

It was not only through the marking down of trade stocks that loss was incurred, but the widespread unemployment (which results in decreased family expenditure), persistent trade depression, and seriously disturbed economic conditions, have had grave consequences to all trading and manufacturing concerns. Your "Labour" correspondent mentions the amount of the C.W.S. loss, as if it is a huge amount; but in fairness he should have figures showing the amount of business done. The total sales for the half year amounted to

£38,543,084, which is a decrease of 28 per cent. on the corresponding period of the year before. The supplies from the various productive works amounted to £12,109,854, a decrease of 30 per cent. It is also unfair to merely state the figure of the loss on the half year's working, without mentioning that included therein were amounts of £320,350 depreciation of property, and £650,774 interest on capital (including £145,962 on shares). What strikes me as more reprehensible, however, is the tail end of the article, with the heading "Bankruptcy Impending." There is not the slightest justification for this heading. At a time when very many business firms are in peril, with not a few passing into bankruptcy, the auditors of the C.W.S. can "congratulate the Society upon its enormous strength." For many years there has been a concentrated reserve fund for building up a big reserve, and the bank manager assured the delegates that for every £1 of paid up share capital, they had 38s.

The C.W.S. require all its employees to join the trades union of the particular trade; in some cases the wages paid are higher than trades union rates, but never below.

There is much more that could be said, but I must not trespass further on your space. We can only conclude that your "Labour" correspondent must be a member of the Amalgamated Union of Wet Blankets, and that he principally labours under delusions.

I am, etc.,

C. W. S.

Chungking, June 19, 1922.

* * We cannot defend our Labour correspondent properly, the facts being in his hands and the reply must be left to him. But the article attacked by C.W.S. is not the first in which our correspondent has criticized the C.W.S., the grounds of criticism being those commonly associated with socialistic enterprises, i.e., wastefulness, lack of enterprise or misdirection of it, slackness and discourtesy of employees, etc., all calculated to result in loss to any business. The apparent insinuation by C.W.S. that our correspondent has no qualifications to write as a Labour man may safely be left to our readers' recollection of his many valuable articles showing the most intimate knowledge of any sympathy with Labour questions.—Ed.

AN announcement of more than usual interest was contained in Wednesdays "*Shunpao*." It was to the effect that in view of the infectious diseases which are experienced during the summer months, between 30 and 40 of the 90 prisoners recently handed over to the Military Governor's Yamén after being found guilty of crimes ranging from robbery to murder, will be shot at the earliest possible date. As a health measure we believe the procedure is almost unique, but we have no doubt of its efficacy from the criminological point of view.

COMPANY MEETINGS

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO. LD.

Annual General Meeting

The 19th ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the North China Insurance Co., Ltd., was held on Tuesday at the head office of the company, No. 4 The Bund, Mr. H. Martin Little presided, supported by Messrs. M. M. Bain, Wm. P. Lambe, H. H. Girardet, C. G. S. Mackie, F. A. Koarton, F. R. Scott (Directors) and H. G. Simms, general manager, and other shareholders, representing 9,869 shares.

The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report having been read, the Chairman said:—The world economic disturbances during the year 1920 and 1921 have left their mark on insurance companies' balance sheets, and in our own case the year 1920, which we are now closing, reflects the anxious times through which we are passing. On the other hand the policy pursued in the past of husbanding our resources and building up strong reserves leaves us in a position of great strength to withstand unfavourable years.

The great prosperity of the years 1914-1918 in the business of marine insurance attracted many newcomers who lacked the experience of the older institutions, with the result that very unsound competition crept in not only in the matter of rates, but in respect to extra risks undertaken, many of which are really outside the province of marine insurance. Now that it is realized that underwriting skill is the only sure means whereby even a moderate profit can be secured, many of these newcomers are retiring from the field, wiser if not richer, and there is some evidence that the principle of gathering in premiums without due regard to the merits of the business is giving way to the saner standard of discrimination and smaller premium incomes.

PILFERAGE OF CARGO.

At our last annual meeting the Chairman referred to the very unsatisfactory state of affairs in connexion with the pilferage of cargo. To-day the position shows some improvement, but we are by no means back to normal conditions of pre-war days.

A satisfactory feature of this year's balance sheet is the general improvement in the market price of our securities, and there is a considerable increase over the figures at which these securities stand in our books.

Our underwriting reserve which last year stood at £88,997 now stands at £120,602.

There were no questions, and the formal resolutions were carried, including the following:—

Working Account 1920.—That a Final Dividend of 15 per cent. on the paid-up capital be paid at exchange 3/6½ per tael; and that the

remainder be transferred to underwriting reserve account to close the account for 1920.

Working Account 1921.—That an Interim Dividend of 15 per cent. on the paid-up capital be paid; that a bonus of 20 per cent. upon contributory marine premiums, subject to income tax, be paid, both payable at exchange 3/6½ per tael, and that the remainder be carried forward. Proposed by Mr. H. Martin Little, seconded by Mr. C. M. Bain.

BUKIT TOH ALANG RUBBER ESTATES

The 12th annual general meeting of shareholders in the Bukit Toh Along Rubber Estates, Ltd. was held on Tuesday afternoon at the offices of the secretaries of the company, No. 10 Canton Road. Mr. A. J. Welch presided, supported by Mr. Hugo Reiss, director, and the attendance represented 10,775.

In his address to the shareholders, the Chairman said, in part:—

As you are aware this Company owns two estates, Bukit Toh Alang, the original one, and Kuala Kettil, an extension about 20 miles distant, acquired in 1917. Bukit Toh Alang is the only one that is producing at the moment and I will deal with its affairs first. The output of prepared rubber for the year fell short of the estimate by 15,746 lb., the reason being that the estimated output of 325,000 lb. included scrap grades but as Bukit Toh Alang has no machinery for treating this class of rubber it is dependent upon Lunas Estate, the only one available in the neighbourhood, to manufacture the lower grades. Lunas Estate stopped manufacture for a period and only resumed work in January, 1922, so that for nine months the lower grades could not be treated. The manager, however, did not lose this rubber, but collected 15,760 lb. of untreated scrap and sold it locally. For statistical purposes, this quantity is not included in the year's output; if it had been, then the estimate would have been attained.

The estate cost of production shows the remarkable reduction of no less than five pence per pound when compared with the cost last year; this result has only been achieved by the exercise of the most stringent economy, compatible with efficiency, and I feel we cannot too highly compliment Mr. Jensen, our manager, on the success of the efforts.

Turning now to Kuala Kettil division, the expenditure during the year amounted to \$31,356.80 as compared with \$45,796.63 last year and the estimated expenditure for the coming year is \$9,420. This large decrease in the estimated cost of upkeep is accounted for by the fact that the whole planted area is now practically free from lalang and a continuous weeding programme ensuring that the cleared area shall remain so has been instituted.

Some weeks ago the Secretaries received a letter from certain

shareholders in which they expressed the opinion that on account of the small area under rubber the best interests of the Company would be served by selling Kuala Kettil as soon as possible at a reasonable price. Your Directors, Gentlemen, have been of the same mind for some considerable time past and as long ago as September, 1921, wrote to the Penang agents instructing them to endeavour to obtain an offer for this property but although they have kept the matter constantly before them up to the present time no probable purchaser has been forthcoming.

At some time during 1916 the directors of the Company apparently began to be perturbed by two factors, firstly the comparatively high capital cost, nearly Tls. 500 per acre, of the original estate and secondly the very unsatisfactory yield per acre, not more than 250 lb. per annum. They therefore looked around for a suitable area that might be acquired cheaply with the idea that, when planted up, the capital cost per planted acre would be considerably reduced and if, as then seemed probable, it was found impossible to increase the output per acre from Bukit, then the new estate could be looked to to increase the average output.

After examining several propositions put before them, the Board, in April, 1917, finally decided to purchase for \$8,849 the 1,799 acres that form the present Kuala Kettil division.

The intention at that time was to open up and plant this area in yearly instalments of 250 acres the cost of doing which was to be defrayed by an issue of Tls. 150,000 of 7 per cent. convertible debentures. This proposal was put before shareholders at the seventh annual meeting held on July 24, 1917, and rejected in favour of the alternative scheme of gradually developing up to 1,000 acres out of the profits of Bukit Toh Alang proper.

The position at present is that we have 346 acres planted with rubber, the bulk of which should be ready for tapping in 1923. The expenditure on this area, including the cost of the land and the buildings has been Tls. 70,268.57 or say Tls. 203 per planted acre, which is not out of the way.

The conditions, however, that influenced the Directors five years ago, no longer pertain, the long continued slump in rubber has precluded any further extensions being undertaken and the fear that Bukit Toh Alang would never be a satisfactory yielder has been dispelled, and for these reasons your present Directors have been and still are looking about for a likely purchaser at a reasonable price.

From the profit & loss account you will see that the original estate, Bukit Toh Alang, earned a profit of Tls. 6,662.92 and if we deduct from this the sum spent on the immature area, that is Tls. 4,448.97 and the other capital expenditure amounting to Tls. 678.45 there still remains a surplus of Tls. 1,535.50 or in other words the

old estate earned sufficient to cover all its own expenditure as well as the whole of the Shanghai expenses. This, Gentlemen, is a very satisfactory result considering the extremely difficult and depressing conditions that have prevailed, and had it not been for the fact that we had to pay out Tls. 20,284.48 for buildings on and the upkeep of Kuala Kettil the financial position of the Company would actually have improved during the year, instead of being as it is Tls. 18,748.98 worse than at the same time last year.

At the commencement of the year the cash liabilities exceeded the liquid assets by Tls. 7,364.22 so that at the end of the year the excess of cash liabilities amounted to Tls. 26,113.20.

This is not a very heavy indebtedness amounting, as it does, to only about Tls. 26 per planted acre of the old estate, but the seriousness of the situation lies in the fact that we are rapidly nearing the limit of the financial accommodation that we have been able to arrange for and unless the price of rubber improves in the near future or we can dispose of Kuala Kettil shortly it will be extremely difficult to obtain further funds with which to carry on.

There was no discussion, and the formal resolutions were then adopted.

BRITISH FLOWER SHOP

Proposal to Sell

The annual general meeting of shareholders in the British Flower Shop, Ltd., was held on Thursday afternoon at the offices of Messrs. Scott, Harding & Co., Ltd. Mr. W. H. Barham presided, supported by Mr. Duncan McNeill, Mr. H. W. Lester, and Mr. J. C. Bosustow.

Addressing the shareholders, the Chairmaa said in part:—

The balance of the working account is just about \$1,000 less than in the previous year, which is accounted for largely by the fact that a very severe typhoon, with attendant floods, at the beginning of September last, washed away practically all the carnations, which is a special feature of the Flower Shop, and it was too late to grow alternative flowers to stock the green-houses for the winter. Otherwise matters during the year proceeded on a normal course, but the shifting of one portion of the nurseries from Avenue Joffre to Route Père Robert, considerably reduced the balance of the profit and loss account.

As you will observe we intend to distribute a further \$3,000 to permanent institutions for the wounded arising out of the late war, making a total distribution of \$29,000 since we started giving in 1917.

I do not think that there is anything further to say in regard to last year's accounts, and the Board feel that the shareholders very naturally have more interest in regard to the future policy of the company, especially as the chief object for which the company was

started, viz., the comfort of the wounded in the late war, has largely passed away. The opinion of the Board is, that having achieved its object, the company should endeavour to sell the whole project as a going concern, with the proviso, that as up to the present it has been organized and conducted by Britons, it should remain in British hands, if a fair British offer is forthcoming.

Shareholders are justly entitled to a return of their capital, \$150 per share, and must derive considerable satisfaction from the fact that the \$5,500 subscribed has borne such good results, but there is no doubt in the directors' mind that the assets over and above the capital must be distributed as formerly, and the philanthropic objects to benefit therefrom may be enlarged if the shareholders so desire.

The formal resolutions were then carried, and a discussion followed on the suggestion that the business be disposed of, and an informal vote showed the meeting to be in favour, stress being laid upon disposal to a British purchaser only. The Chairman intimated that when a reasonable offer has been received it will be placed before a special meeting of shareholders.

CLUBS AND SOCIETIES

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Annual General Meeting

Presiding on Thursday at the annual general meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce, Mr. V. G. Lyman, the President, was hopeful for the future of American trade in China. With regard to the depression he felt that the worst had been passed, and there were possibilities for a slow but sure return to normal conditions. "In connexion with the volume of foreign trade, however," said Mr. Lyman, "it may be well to explain what, apparently, is an anomaly. The Customs' report for the year 1921 shows an increase in collection of duties over the preceding year of more than four and a half million taels and this, ordinarily, would be taken as reflecting satisfactory conditions. When it is considered, however, that the average value of silver in relation to gold, decreased by more than 40 per cent. in 1921, below that of 1920, it will be seen that in volume imports which are necessarily purchased in gold, fell off enormously, so that the import trade for 1921 has been correctly described as much the worst in recent years. Notwithstanding this unsatisfactory condition it is most encouraging to note on the whole our merchants are successfully working their way through the long period of depression."

If there had been one question more than another which had had the continued interest of the Chamber it had been the China Trade Act. Their last word was

that the Bill has passed the House of Representatives and they were daily awaiting word that it had also passed the Senate, whereupon the law would be assured, since the President had long since expressed his hearty interest.

Among other matters the Chamber had given its support to the project for an additional cable line between America and the Far East with the object of speeding up telegraphic communications and obviating lapses in service.

The Chamber had also advocated the establishment of adequate and dignified consular premises at the various centres in China where the consular service was represented. The visible impression which the quarters in which U.S. consular representatives were housed had upon the Chinese populace had never been sufficiently taken into account by Congress.

In presenting the report on the efforts made by the Chamber towards the furtherance of the China Trade Act, Mr. J. B. Powell said they would be able to take pride in securing the passing of a measure of enormous importance to American commerce. An interesting political point in connexion with the drawing up of the Bill was that China for the purposes of American commerce was not limited to the Eighteen Provinces. Hongkong, Macao, Mongolia and Tibet were included in the meaning of the Act. There was at present another Bill in congress for improving the status of the American Court here.

The board of directors for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Mr. W. A. Burns, Mr. J. S. Dolan, Mr. J. H. Dollar, Mr. W. I. Eisler, Mr. B. C. Haile, Mr. Geo. A. Heyburn, Mr. V. G. Lyman, Mr. J. J. Rogers, and Mr. P. P. Whitham.

THE ANTI-OPIMUM ASSOCN.

Third Annual Meeting

The third annual meeting of the International Anti-Opium Association (Shanghai branch) was held at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. last Friday afternoon, there being present about 300 members and others in sympathy with the aims of the association.

Mr. C. C. Nieh, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, presided, and there were present on the platform the Rev. J. W. Crofoot, Miss Frances W. Wang, Mr. C. H. Han, Dr. F. W. Rawlinson and Mr. Y. F. Lin.

Considerable time was spent in discussing and passing resolutions urging the Government (1) to prohibit the importation of strychnine and cafferine; (2) to resume and increase the Customs reward to opium informants; and (3) to ask the authorities of the International Settlements to employ the Chinese regulation of reward in respect of opium prohibition.

It was pointed out that strychnine and cafferine were indispensable components of anti-opium pills. These two drugs are mixed with heroin, gum tragacanth, milk and quinine to make the so-

called anti-opium pills. While they are intended as substitutes for opium, these pills stimulate the nervous system and create the drug habit. Thousands of people are said to be killed by them, especially in the provinces of Shensi, Shantung, Chihli, Honan and Kansu.

Prior to the year 1914, the importation of strychnine and cafferine into China was limited to two or three ounces a year, the amount necessary for a dispensary to use in making up prescriptions, but millions of pounds of these two noxious drugs are now imported yearly.

Opium traffic has greatly increased recently both from aboard and from the interior. The Chinese Government should try to stop it at its source. According to previous Customs regulations for seizure of opium amounting to Tls. 100 the informant was to be rewarded with \$4. Later this reward was reduced, with the result that informants have been discouraged and opium smuggling has actually increased. Accordingly the price of opium has come down (it is only \$3 per ounce at present). Poor people who had given up opium smoking, have once more become victims. If the Government does not resume and increase the Customs reward, the inevitable result will be a marked increase in opium smuggling.

Opium smuggling and smoking are more active in the Settlements than in any other places in China. There are fines for opium smuggling but no reward to informers. Owing to the rewards in the interior opium smokers and smugglers find it difficult to live and choose Shanghai for protection. So the opium traffic is prosperous here. The Anti-Opium Association and joint organizations should request the Chinese Government to issue a proclamation to governors and consular bodies, asking the Mixed Court and the Municipal Council to adopt the Chinese regulation of reward.

The following officers were elected to serve during the ensuing year:—

President, Mr. Wen Tsung-yao; Vice-Presidents, Dr. P. H. Lo, Judge C. S. Lobinger, Mr. O. M. Green, and Rev. J. W. Crofoot; Hon. Secretaries, Dr. F. Rawlinson and Mr. Y. F. Ling; Treasurer, Mr. C. C. Nieh; Committee, Rev. J. Mason, Dr. C. J. Davenport, Mr. G. A. Fitch, Mr. L. Ardain, Mr. M. Yasuhara, Dr. H. C. Mei, Mr. G. Burton Sayer, Mr. F. J. Raven, Mrs. Mackie, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. J. A. Heal, Mr. Jabin Hsu, Mr. S. S. Fung, Mr. Francis Zia, Mr. Zee Vee-wei, Mr. Wang I-ting, Dr. T. H. Lee, Mr. W. H. Chen, Mr. K. T. Zia, Mr. C. P. Fang, Mr. C. H. Han, Mr. T. C. Yui, Mr. Chen Chun-sung, Mr. T. W. Shen, Mr. S. C. Tsao, Mr. M. K. Chuw, Mr. T. S. Chweng, Mr. S. C. Han, Mr. S. C. Mao, Mr. C. C. Lu, Mr. C. P. Ning, Mr. P. S. Chow, Dr. S. M. Woo, Miss Frances W. Wang, Mr. C. S. Zee, and Mr. W. L. Loo.

SPORT

CRICKET

Wayfoong v. Ewo

A Wayfoong cricket eleven received a severe trouncing at the hands of their Ewo rivals on the Cricket Club ground on Sunday afternoon. The bank representatives went in first on a somewhat damp wicket and succumbed in about an hour to the Ewo bowling, retiring with only 51 runs to their credit. Thompson and Wilson, the Ewo bowlers, played havoc with the wicket and only Raikes and Hansell managed to get into double figures against them, the former being top scorer with 19.

The Ewo players were in good form, P. Carr establishing a reputation by knocking up a century in fine style and retiring not out amid great applause. Macdonald, the first man in, scored 20 before he was caught by Davies-Colley off Fuzzey. Brandt showed a fine batting performance while accumulating 37 runs, his innings being brought to an end by Hammond, who held the ball well in the slips.

The scores follow:—

Wayfoong

J. H. Raikes, c and b. Wilson	19
E. H. Murphy, b. Thompson	6
T. E. Hammond, c. Campbell b. Thompson	0
W. N. Hansell, not out	11
J. C. Roberts, c and b Thompson	0
C. A. Davies-Colley, c. and b Wilson	5
F. R. Ormston, b. Thompson	0
N. de P. Fuzzey, c Campbell, b Thompson	6
R. P. Melhuish, c. Dawson, b. Thompson	0
W. Webster, run out	0
G. W. Garrett, b. Thompson	1
Extras	3
Total	151

Bowling Analyses.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Thompson	12	1	25	7
Wilson	11	2	23	3

Ewo

T. R. Macdonald, st. Davies-Colley b. Fuzzey	20
P. Carr, retired	100
P. Dowson, st. Davies-Colley, b. Hansell	5
A. H. Leslie, run out	18
R. J. S. Brandt, c. Hammond, b. Fuzzey	37
W. E. Wilson, retired	6
D. Campbell, c. Roberts, b. Hansell	18
C. W. R. Thompson, c. Davies-Colley, b. Hansell	7
W. D. Rigden, b. Hammond	19
C. W. Beswick, c. Hammond, b. Hansell	4
R. M. Austin, not out	5
Extras	27
Total	266

Bowling Analyses.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hammond	13	—	72	—
Hansell	15	—	69	5
Raikes	5	—	25	—
Fuzzey	7	—	47	2
Campbell	4	—	26	—

GOLF AT SANDWICH

Championship Won by American
by One Stroke: Hagen's
Great Putting

London, June 22.

The first day of the Open Golf Championship at Sandwich was remarkable for the failure of Kirkwood, who was quite obscured by the British and American performances. The Australian played nervously with only glimpses of his recent form. Walter Hagen, after an indifferent morning round, led the field with an aggregate of 149, followed by Duncan, Taylor and Barnes with 151, and Hutchinson with 153. Kirkwood was fourteenth with 155. The Americans' playing was most confident. Hagen's putting was uncannily accurate. With Taylor and Duncan, however, playing soundly, the final stage promises a stern struggle of a distinctly international character.—Reuter.

London, June 23.

The British Open Golf Championship at Sandwich for the best stroke aggregate for four rounds was won by Walter Hagen (America) with 300.

The British player, Duncan, after a most mighty effort in which he broke the course record, was bracketed second with the American, Jim Barnes, with 301.

The American, Hutchinson, the holder, was third with 302, Taylor sixth with 304, Mitchell nineteenth with 312 and Kirkwood twenty-second with 313.

Hagen's display was characterized by superb putting. He started moderately but improved with crescendo brilliance. His play attracted a huge crowd, who, in spite of disappointment at the success of a foreigner, enthusiastically congratulated him.

Duncan's, however, was miracle golf. His final round of 69 is recognized as the finest performance in the history of the Championship.—Reuter.

LAWN TENNIS

The Davis Cup

London, June 22.

In the first round of the Davis Cup between Australia and Belgium, played at Scarborough to-day, Patterson (Australia) beat Washer (Belgium) 6/3, 6/4, 6/4. Patterson was rather weak in his backhand play, but his service was greatly superior.

Anderson (Australia) beat Watson (Belgium) 6/2, 6/1, 6/2. This match was much more interesting than the first, the players going up to the net frequently. Both made excellent strokes, but Anderson was generally more clever.—Reuter.

London, June 23.

The first round of the Davis Cup between Australia and Belgium was continued to-day at Scar-

borough. Anderson and O'Hara Wood beat Washer and Watson (Belgium), 6/1, 6/2, 4/6, 7/9, 6/5. The Australians thus qualify to meet Czecho-Slovakia in the second round, having won both the singles matches yesterday.

The weather was rainy, but there was a large attendance.

The Belgians, after a moderate start, played brilliantly. Washer excelled in volleying, while Watson made some wonderful recoveries. The third and fourth sets were most exciting, but the climax was reached in the fifth with five all called. However, the slight superiority of the Australians gained the day.—Reuter.

Open Championship Begun at
Wimbledon

London, June 26.

The World's Tennis Championships opened at the new Wimbledon courts to-day. There was rain early in the morning and it was still falling at 3.15 this afternoon when the King and Queen arrived. They were welcomed by an ovation from the large crowd and were received by the officials of the All England Club. After inspecting the centre court and the magnificent new stand, which seats 10,000 persons, the King formally declared the ground open. The rain ceased at 3.45 and the first match commenced on the centre court, which had been protected. Major Kingscote beat Mr. L. Godfree 6/1 6/3 6/0. There was no play on the other courts to-day.—Reuter.

London, June 27.

The first round of the World Lawn Tennis Championship was continued at Wimbledon to-day before a large attendance. The weather was fine and cool and the turf slow. The Australian Davis Cup player, Mr. Anderson, one of the favourites, was in excellent form and beat Mr. Turnbull, who has played for the British Isles in the Davis Cup competition, 7/5, 7/5, 6/3. Messrs. B. I. C. Norton, Lycett, and O'Hara Wood of the Australian Davis Cup team, the Spaniards, Signori Alonzo and Flaquer, the Frenchmen, M.M. Dupont, Cochet, Brugnon and Gobert, and the Rumanian, M. Misu, amongst others, entered the second round.—Reuter.

Mdle. Lenglen Brilliant and an
Easy Winner: Norton's
Surprise Defeat

London, June 28.

It was drizzling with rain when play opened at Wimbledon to-day and towards the end of the day it became a downpour. Interest centred on Mdle. Lenglen's initial appearance, the inter-Colonial battle between the favourites, Mr. Norton and Mr. Anderson, and the Franco-Spanish contest between M. Brugnon and Senor Alonzo.

Mdle. Lenglen was brilliant, but was not extended in her match

with Mrs. Ellis, whom she beat 6/0, 6/0.

M. Brugnon's accurate volleying and beautiful placing was responsible for the unexpected defeat of Senor Alonzo, 6/3, 6/4, 4/6, 6/3, but the most surprising event of the day was the decisive defeat of last year's challenger, Mr. Norton, over whom Mr. Anderson always had complete mastery, winning 6/2, 6/3, 6/2. The Australian's terrific service, accuracy in driving and perfect placing left the South African helpless. This was regarded as the key-match of the championship.—Reuter.

ROWING

Yale's Win Over Harvard

New London, Conn., June 24.

A Yale crew to-day defeated Harvard by two and a half lengths in four miles.—U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter.

American Baseball

New York, June 24.

The following are the results of base ball games played yesterday:—

National League:—Boston 9, Philadelphia 10; Cincinnati, 6, Pittsburgh 2; Brooklyn 1, New York 9; Chicago 5, St. Louis 2.

American League.—New York 4, Boston 5; St. Louis 6, Detroit 10; Cleveland 5, Chicago 6; Philadelphia 0, Washington 3.—U. S. Navy Radio through Reuter.

In an interport cricket match between Tokio and Yokohama, Yokohama had an easy win, scoring 153 to Tokio's 63. A second innings was started, and in this Tokio scored 111 for 9 wickets, but according to arrangement the match was decided on the first innings, in view of the second being unfinished. Another interport success has also to be chronicled on behalf of Yokohama within the past few days, this being against Kobe in rowing. Yokohama won the interport pairs by two and a half lengths and likewise the double sculls by eight lengths.

COUNTY CRICKET

London, June 22.

At Huddersfield to-day, Yorkshire beat Warwickshire by an innings and 271 runs. For Yorkshire, Holmes made 220 not out.

At Southampton, Hampshire beat Glamorgan by an innings and 106 runs. For Hampshire Brown made 153 not out.—Reuter.

London, June 23.

At the Oval to-day Surrey beat Cambridge University in the 1st innings. For Surrey Sandham made 195 in the 1st innings, and the Cambridge captain, Mr. Hubert Ashton, made 117 and 59.

At Nottingham Notts beat

Middlesex by 93 runs. For Notts Payton made 80 and 68.

At Colchester Lancashire beat Essex by 10 wickets. For Lancashire Hallows made 154 in the 1st innings.

At Horsham, Gloucestershire beat Sussex by 137. For Gloucestershire Dipper made 117 and 103.

At Leicester, Leicestershire beat Somerset on the 1st innings. For Leicestershire Coe made 128 in the 1st innings.

At Northampton Northamptonshire beat Kent by 154 runs. In Kent's 2nd innings Mardin took 7 wickets for 44.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP POSITIONS.

	Pld.	Won.	Lost	1st Inns.			Pts.	Percentage.
				Won.	Lost	Poss.		
Surrey	10	8	0	1	1	50	42	84.00
Yorkshire	12	9	1	0	2	60	45	75.00
Lancashire	12	9	2	0	1	60	45	75.00
Notts	11	8	3	0	0	55	40	72.72
Kent	9	5	1	2	1	45	29	64.44
Hampshire	10	6	3	1	0	50	32	64.00
Middlesex	11	7	3	0	1	55	35	63.63
Sussex	13	7	6	0	0	65	35	53.84
Warwickshire	11	5	6	0	0	55	25	45.45
Essex	10	3	3	3	1	50	21	42.00
Derbyshire	10	3	7	0	0	50	15	30.00
Gloucestershire	11	3	8	0	0	55	15	27.27
Somerset	11	2	6	2	1	55	14	25.45
Leicestershire	11	2	6	2	1	55	14	25.45
Northamptonshire	10	2	8	0	0	50	10	20.00
Worcestershire	10	1	9	0	0	50	5	10.00
Glamorgan	10	0	10	0	0	50	0	00.00

—Reuter.

London, June 27.

Rain everywhere interfered with cricket to-day.

At Lord's, Middlesex beat Hampshire on the 1st innings. For Hampshire Kennedy took 8 wickets for 86.

At Leeds Yorkshire beat Kent by 10 wickets. For Yorkshire, Waddington took 8 wickets for 39 runs and Oldroyd made 89. The match was the benefit of A. Dolphin, the Yorkshire professional.

The match at Manchester between Lancashire and Warwickshire was abandoned.

At Worcester, Somerset beat Worcestershire on the 1st innings. For Somerset MacBryan made 98.

At Horsham, Surrey beat Sussex on the 1st innings. For Surrey Sandham made 128.

At Derby, Derbyshire beat Glamorgan by 137 runs.

At Northampton, Notts beat Northamptonshire on the 1st innings. For Notts Carr made 99.

At Colchester, the match between Essex and Cambridge University was drawn. For Cambridge University Mr. Fiddian-Green made 103 and for Essex Perrin made 105.

At Leicester, Oxford University beat Leicestershire on the 1st innings. For Oxford University Mr. Knott made 105 not out.—Reuter.

Bantam Boxing

London, June 26.

In a boxing contest for the Bantamweight Championship of England at Liverpool to-night Tommy Harrison of Hanley knocked out the holder, Jim Higgins, in the thirteenth round.—Reuter.

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Special Articles

THE INGREDIENTS OF TRUE WORSHIP

A Sermon Preached by the Rev. A. N. Rowland on June 25
in Union Church, Shanghai

"Keep thy foot when thou goest to the House of God for to draw nigh to hear is better than the sacrifice of fools. . . . Be not rash with thy mouth, hasty to utter anything; for God is in heaven, and thou on earth; therefore let thy words be few. Better is it that thou shouldst not vow than that thou shouldst vow and not pay". . . Ecclesiastes, c. 5, vv. 1, 2, 5.

There is an astringent quality about this great teacher that is necessary for religion. His watchword is to take nothing for granted. He means you to look before you leap, to think before you run, to sit down and consider before you begin to build. He is down upon all wastefulness of emotion, all superfluity of effort, all extravagance of profession. He is a very Geddus of spiritual economy, raising uncomfortable questions,—whether you are getting full value for all your pains and whether you can liquidate your supposed resources.

Religion is mostly concerned with the urgent and outgoing forces of life, advocates as a rule a generous investment. And there must be such expenditure to promote the wealth of the Kingdom of God. But Christianity is more than religion. It has to do with the whole of a man. Consider Christ's own attitude to religion. We read how prodigal he was with all his gifts and powers. Virtue went out of him so generously that at the last he was bankrupt of physical strength. Yet what a check Christ put on superficial expenditure,—the restlessness, the talkativeness, the busyness of religion. "Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things, when only one is needful." "Many shall say to me Lord, did we not cast out demons in thy name, and in thy name do many mighty works, and I shall confess I never knew you." There are many other words of Christ against the zeal that runs to censoriousness or credulity. From this point of view the book of Ecclesiastes, for all its reticence and doubts has a work to do for religion. It contributes an element that formed part of the teaching of Christ. If the Pharisees had taken account of it might they not have escaped the terrible words "Woe unto you, hypocrites, for ye compass sea and land to make one proselyte." So have men lost in religion the sense of proportion.

PLACE FOR A CRITIC.

This is the diary of a reasoner or questioner rather than of a "preacher," which is not a very happy translation of a strange word. It is the chief function of a preacher to advocate and persuade the man who tests and examines. He suade, but there is room also for

He also has a Christian function. The rod and the staff both comfort us, though their uses are different. The preacher stands for the spiritual government of the Universe. But here is need of an opposition before that Government can be properly interpreted. And the Opposition is equally part of the "House." So in the House of God, or Household of faith, there is need of those who assay or test truth as well as of those who advocate it. The pity with the modern critic is that he is too apt to stand outside. In some cases he is detached of his own accord, supposing that he can dispense with spiritual fellowship and do without the Church. In other cases the critics are locked out by the orthodox as if they had no part or function in the great cause of God. But the true analogy, I repeat, is the Opposition in the House of Commons, which is wholly loyal to the honour and power of Government when it has been more perfectly interpreted.

(1) Ecclesiastes then stands in with the Church and the Faith and has important words to say on the subject of worship. According to him *intelligence* is the first ingredient, the first thing that has the right to enter in. With many of us the foot is the first ingredient—the habit of going. That certainly accounts for much Sunday observance, that our feet, as it were, go of themselves. Many a soldier marching under his pack would admit that at last his feet got going without his mind. It was a purely mechanical affair. We must beware of that in worship. A few pages further on in the Bible Isaiah denounces those who think they are glorifying God by treading or trampling His courts. They were only there with their feet. Ecclesiastes calls them fools, Isaiah calls them sinners for coming into God's presence without thinking. "Keep thy foot when thou goest to the House of God." It is a Hebrew idiom, often found in Proverbs where we are directed to "keep" our heart or tongue or eyes. And I take it to mean "Put your mind into what they are doing, so that it may count for something and count for good. Let your foot be the servant of your intention. Let some thought be like a lamp unto your feet. Let it be a walk with God before you reach the House of God."

UNREALITY IN WORSHIP.

And when you have entered let your mind be equally alive. Take mental stock of the situation, and realize what you are there to give and to get. "Be more ready to hear than to give the sacrifice of fools," for they consider not that they do evil." To give attention to the Word of God is the best offering a man can bring. In the words of St. Paul we are to pray "with the understanding in the words of Christ we are to love God with the mind and to worship in spirit and in truth. We have to consider what it means to be in the presence of God, the Father Almighty, the Saviour of the world, the Giver of every good and perfect gift. These words that we take on our lips we are to translate as realities to the mind. There is no place in the world where there should be less unreality than in the House of God, and yet I dare say there are few places where there is more. That was the conviction of the "preacher" and the prophet long ago, and it seems to me their judgement holds good today. How many are there who bring their best thought to worship? How many are trying to get their creed into line with their real thought, their profession into harmony with their real conviction? Intelligence is the first ingredient of true worship.

(2) And the second is *reverence*. "Be not rash with thy mouth, and let not thy heart be hasty to utter any word before God; for God is in heaven and thou on earth; therefore let thy words be few." One large fault of our services is probably that there is too much "say" in them, too little silence. I know that there are few of us who have the mental and spiritual capacity to enjoy a Friends' Meeting. We take refuge in words and music because we are afraid of thought, and uneasy when silence leaves us alone with it. But at least we should remember this. The ratio of speech to thought should be like that of the visible part of an iceberg in comparison with that which is beneath the surface. Charles Lamb noticed even in a Quaker Service that some faces suggested nothing more than "blank inanity." But in the face of others "the Dove sat visibly brooding." Worship becomes a wonderful thing when there is a reverence in us corresponding to the real Presence. In fact it is the only true worship.

And in the light of that how irrelevant is a great deal that passes under that name. What we call the Service is a kind of scaffolding of words and music and ritual acts behind which a work of God is being done in reverent sauls. We must get rid of the littlenesses that prevent our listening. Our judgements and criticisms

have got to lie idle in favour of something more important. "Come" says an old book of devotion "and with devoutest reverence let us hear what the Lord our God will say in us." This is our chance to magnify God in our hearts, to make His goodness real and near. It is analogous to the use of the telescope. Once your eye is at the lens the instrument itself is of no further account to you, because you are taking knowledge of a star. In the same way reverence means the merging of every lower form of consciousness in the tremendous truth that this is the House of God and the very Gate of Heaven.

(3) The third ingredient of worship according to the critic-preacher is *Sincerity*. "Better is it that thou shouldst not vow than that thou shouldst vow and not pay. "If we come with real intelligence as to what the service is about we are persuaded at once to an attitude of reverence. But reverence leads on equally to something else, viz., sincerity. What began in the mind and passed on to the heart must have its issue in the will. It is no use having noble thoughts and making fine vows unless we mean to put them into effect. It is morally perilous to stir up the heart and not give it a practical outlet.

HARNESSING THE IDEAL.

And it is the lack of this ingredient that is the third cause of the comparative sterility of our worship. It does not issue in anything. We do not harness the ideal to the situation, or make our faith operate in love. There are many people who are glib on the failure of Christianity. They picture an ideal system and compare it with the world as we see it and they say "You see Christianity won't work." It seems to me we have nothing to do with that. We had best get down from the pedestal of idealism. The measure of worship is psychological. And it affects everyone who has vows in his heart. Whether Christianity has "failed" is not our business, but what is our concern is whether we are translating our visions and vows, our doctrines and ideals into the conduct of every day. Some very simple beliefs are still like castles in the air so far as most of us are concerned. Forgiveness in Christ, equality through Christ, the love of Christ that honours and serves humanity—where are these primary truths on Monday? How do they apply on Tuesday? It is in this lack of sincerity that our worship is at fault, as much as in the lack of intelligence and of reverence—our failure to follow up the conclusions of worship. And the law of sincerity is to treat men in a new way because we have seen them in a new light, to act as if it were true that we are sons and daughters of God, and strangers and sojourners in the world. This is the third ingredient of true worship. Let these be our offerings—a wakeful mind, a silent heart and an obedient will for the honours of Jesus Christ our Lord.

OPTIMIST AND PESSIMIST IN NORTH CHINA

Plenty of Gloomy Critics in Peking but Smiling Confidence in Wu Pei-fu's Circle

FACTS AND BELIEFS TO JUSTIFY OPTIMISM

From Rodney Gilbert.

Peking, June 20.

Political developments in China during the past few weeks have brought a constant series of surprises, not so much for the ill informed as for those who are credited with being well informed and who imagine themselves politics-wise. Almost every move in the current reorganization carried out under Wu Pei-fu's guidance has been unorthodox, either from a military or a political point of view and has therefore filled his friends and admirers with gloom and discouragement and inspired his enemies with hope and elation. Yet each event as it unfolds seems to justify Wu Pei-fu's judgement and the chronic optimism which prevails at Paotingfu while everywhere else the wise ones are full of evil forebodings. About the only step that Wu Pei-fu has taken since his defeat of Chang Tso-lin which his friends were ready to congratulate him upon was the rather summary removal of Hsu Shih-chang. It was one of the few cases apparently in which he deviated radically from his plans. He exerted there his personal influence where he had intended that the unpopular President should be eliminated by the force of an unanimous demand.

The indifferent follow-up in the Fengtien campaign has met with disapproval because Wu's friends thought that unless he fairly extinguished Chang Tso-lin and his armies, made a horrible example of them, he would be given no peace in the south or the Yangtze. The recall of the old parliament was at first regarded as an unnecessary compromise with the chronic recalcitrants. Then it became apparent that it was an essential expedient devised to disarm all the recalcitrants, the sincere minority together with the hypocritical majority. The recall of Li Yuan-hung, prior to the assembly of a parliamentary quorum which could have endorsed President Li's return, was regarded as a political error neutralizing the force of the expedient and rearming the recalcitrants. The personnel of the new government as it has shaped itself in Peking does not inspire confidence. If it is designed as a conciliatory coalition, the critics think it a failure because many of the men who are known to be shaping it could not in any circumstances enjoy the confidence of public opinion in the South. If there is no attempt at conciliation but a desire in forming the government to establish a real working force which will introduce needed reforms then it is again a failure the critics say, because the individuals for the most part lack capacity and in some cases have

records which should eliminate them from any government shaped for strenuous reform work.

EASY TO BE GLOOMY.

It is easy to retail further reasons for being positively gloomy about the future, reasons which are echoed everywhere but within a small cheerful circle in Paotingfu. There is no parliamentary quorum and there is not likely to be one. The President is not a strong man and he is not in a strictly legal position. If he were a strong man he might ignore questions of legality as poppycock in this season of stress and undertake reforms with assurance and insist upon Wu Pei-fu's support in carrying them out. If he were in a strictly legal position he might exact allegiance and support from the whole country simply by discrediting with the public any who opposed him. Being neither strong, courageous nor strictly legal, his position is regarded as hopeless by those who study the political game. Very few believe that Dr. Wu Ting-fang will come to Peking to accept the premiership which was most certainly offered him. In the meanwhile the acting Premier, whom President Li has restored, lacks the confidence of all of Wu Pei-fu's sympathizers because of his marked loyalty to Hsu Shih-chang and of the South, because he abandoned while working under and for the last President the detached position of the returned student and the diplomat and, in participating in politics, seemingly became a student of "the Mandarin school" of which Hsu Shih-chang was the cleverest exponent. The new cabinet ministers speak with contempt of the acting Premier and his return, "singing in a new opera" as they say, and with equal contempt of one another. The minister of this takes delight in blackening the record of the minister of that. The little handful of parliamentarians are as busy as they ever were before Chang Hsun's *coup d'état* grouping themselves into cliques and making politics. The money shortage is simply appalling. The season of the financial panic of last November was a season of hope and plenty compared with this.

THE SMILES OF PAOTINGFU.

All of this you can hear discussed freely in any yamen or tea house in Peking and hear the discussion lead to the gloomiest conclusions. The situation is probably being discussed in the same vein in every provincial capital in China. In Paotingfu you can review the same field to a small audience of smiling and tolerant folk who will agree with most of what you detail and then tell you that it all amounts to

nothing, that what you are reviewing is purely superficial and has nothing to do with the fundamental issues, and that everything is working out beautifully. The disconcerting feature of it is, as the writer has already said, that events from day to day seem to warrant this optimism and to discredit the pessimist.

Five or six days ago, before the latest developments in Kuangtung or in Shanhaikuan were known in Peking, or in Paotingfu for that matter, the writer went to General Wu Pei-fu's headquarters to try to get some understanding of the transcendental political philosophy which seems to be the guiding policy in contravention of the rules of the political game. There was no interview but much lazy general conversation—all that was possible in such stifling weather—so the writer came away with nothing to quote but with a number of cheerful general impressions and many positive assertions of hope.

THE ROAD OPEN AT LAST.

They conceive in Paotingfu that the one great fruit of Chang Tso-lin's defeat is national reunion and that this is surely maturing. To this end nothing was essential but the creation of a favourable opportunity. The personality of presidents and the quality of cabinets play little part in it now. They were only a few tangible obstacles in the way of reunion. Chief among these were Hsu Shih-chang, Sun Yat-sen and the parliament question. A summary elimination of two of these obstacles was effected through the removal of Hsu Shih-chang and the recall of the old parliament. They were sure that events would prove that the genuine desire of reunion throughout the country, heightened by an unanimous horror of further fighting and combined with the common sense of all classes of Chinese, would sweep away all other obstacles great and small. These forces would eliminate Sun Yat-sen within a few days and cancel the existence of a separate government in the South. There was no use fighting Chang Tso-lin after he and his people had finally confessed themselves defeated, a consummation which would also come in a few days. The movement towards reunion was stronger than either political conspiracy or military force. Therefore why not let it do the work instead of wasting the country with further war? If such individuals as Chang Tso-lin resisted this force they would be more surely eliminated than they could ever be by gunpowder. They could therefore be safely ignored. Some of the Tuchuns were kicking up their heels? Yes, naturally. They saw their nemesis hovering over them and were gesticulating against it. Like Chang Tso-lin and Sun Yat-sen they would either capitulate under the pressure of a real national desire for reunion or extinguish one another and themselves.

The government in Peking was the least of all problems. An at-

tempt had been made to restore the chief figures and factors in the government which last enjoyed national recognition in 1917. That this was the purpose was everywhere appreciated, so the objections to it had been raised by quibblers and overruled by common sense. It was there to keep the machinery going until reunification was an accomplished fact. Then there would probably be changes, but revolts and fresh dissension in the country would not be necessary to effect them. They would be evolved and would come quietly and normally without strife. With the great military politicians eliminated as they have been the Government, whatever it is, will be at the mercy of a reunited China and will be reshaped by it to meet its needs. It is not as though it had been put there as an autocratic governing force to be defended in its integrity by its military sponsors; it is there as an instrument to be used and modified at need when unification is a fact. A parliamentary quorum will meet in Peking when this is appreciated, and it will be appreciated, so a parliamentary quorum is a certainty. If there is then an objectionable element in the government it will be fought through reunion and the participation of the objectors and not through dissension, revolt and dissolution.

The whole argument in favour of an optimistic attitude is not based upon the merits of persons or groups of persons, but upon the belief that the country's great need was an opportunity, that this could only be provided through the elimination of such selfish militaristic politicians as Chang Tso-lin and the other Tuchuns whom Wu Pei-fu has discomfited, and that there is no one left big enough to spoil the opportunity whom a genuine desire for unity on the part of all classes cannot sweep aside with little if any actual fighting.

THE BEAUTY OF NEW WAYS.

Wu Pei-fu and his staff have proved abundantly to the nation that in ignoring the traditions of Chinese warfare they had a wider vision and a keener intuition than any group of men in this country wearing uniforms. If Wu Pei-fu and his advisers prove by effecting reunion now and putting an end to internal strife that they are right in their transcendental view of the political situation which ignores all the rules of the political game, they will deserve credit for as wide vision and as keen intuition in politics as in warfare. The reunion of China now and the peaceful evolution of a competent Government in Peking would be more of a joke upon Wu Pei-fu's friends than upon his enemies. For while his friends have stood consistently by because he combined in his person obvious honesty of purpose, courage, unselfishness and great military ability, they have been confessing almost tearfully for several years that as a politician he was not only inept, but would

not be instructed or guided. If the optimism which now pervades Wu Pei-fu's little circle in Paotingfu is accurately prophetic, then all the other big political figures in China are triflers and quibblers compared with the commander of the 3rd Division and all the students of Chinese affairs have wasted a lot of time dissecting futilities.

Pushing this transcendental view of the situation further, under the inspiration which the writer gathered in Paotingfu, the success or failure of the existing Government in Peking does not matter much. It will be of no great import to the nation whether the old parliament goes seriously to work and does something or whether it reverts to its old tactics and disgusts the nation with a lot of constitutional hocus-pocus. The centrifugal movement in China is at an end and if the Government is useless the nation will not divide to protest against it on the one hand or to defend it on the other, but will concentrate upon either improving or replacing it. According to this theory nothing can again divide China but military control, support of, or interference in the government, and this Wu Pei-fu is not going to provide. He is going back to Loyang where, as from a strategic centre, he will see that no one else provides this disrupting force.

FACTS IN SUPPORT OF WU.

Since the writer returned from Paotingfu with these impressions—they are only impressions, the reader must remember, and in very few cases direct quotations—several items of news have come into Peking which have justified Paotingfu's estimate of the situation so strikingly that it is almost possible to become a Chinese political transcendentalist on the strength of them. Sun Yat-sen's sudden collapse in Kuangtung, just at the time when the politicians here in the north were lamenting the fact that Li Yuan-hung's recall had provided the constitutionalists with a brand new cause and prophesying that they would take advantage of it to form a new southern league and divide the country more effectually than ever, and just when Dr. Sun's adherents were joyfully preparing to do that very thing—this event is striking evidence that Wu Pei-fu is right and the most of us wrong. The new armistice at Shanhaikuan providing for the withdrawal of Chang Tso-lin's troops came two days after General Wu had advised the writer not to go to Shanhaikuan because everything would be over in a day or so and nothing would happen which would be worth following in the summer heat. General Lu Yung-hsiang's recent demonstrations indicate that one of the best, if not one of the most sagacious of the Tuchuns, is conscious of the trend of the times rather than of the trend of politics, while the activities of his neighbours indicate panic more than hope. One is almost tempted to prophesy not only the discomfiture of Li Hou-chi and Chang

Wen-sheng, but that something surprising will happen even to such allies of Wu Pei-fu as Chi Hsieh-yuan and Tsiao Yao-nam within a short time.

OPTIMISM THE BEST LINE.

Your correspondent may be suffering from a cerebral breakdown induced by the weather or he may have been converted to a sound transcendental view of the situation in Paotingfu; but if this is all nonsense it is hopeful nonsense and anyone who has been in Peking recently and has seen the place being scorched to a crisp under a merciless, cloudless sky and the bare yellow landscape which ought to be green throwing off heat like a furnace so that a breeze only suffocates instead of giving relief, will admit that it is safer and saner to be hopeful. It would be too much for the ordinary intelligence to contemplate the weather and the character of the cabinet, let us say, at the same time. Under more favourable weather conditions Dr. W. W. Yen and the circumstances under which he resumed the premiership, for instance, would give us material for some strenuous thinking and writing.

With the thermometer at 108 in the shade, however, the mind revolts from such topics, and finds cool and pleasant relief in the shade of Paotingfu's optimism. It is easier now to be fair and tolerant than to be obdurate and recalcitrant. It is saner to be hopeful than to be gloomy. It is generally wholesomer now to be a transcendentalist in politics than a quibbler, whether one's transcendentalism is the effect of the weather or the result of reason and sound conviction. If when the autumn comes and it develops that Wu Pei-fu and his people are right and that we are entering upon a season of peaceful evolution, we shall be glad that we did not rant and storm all through the hot weather. If there is no justification for Paotingfu's optimism, there will still be plenty of time to rant and storm. The broader and more hopeful view of things offers an intellectual summer vacation, therefore, and those who adopt it will probably be saner and healthier for it.

A LEVIATHAN, in the form of a sword fish, was discovered entangled in the fishing stakes off Kuala Kurau, the "Penang Gazette" says. The fish had apparently been drowned in its endeavours to escape from the maze into which it had inadvertently wandered. The fishermen who made the discovery were amazed at the dimensions of the carcass, which had to be towed to Penang and transported to Chowrasta market in a bullock cart. The finny monster measured 15 feet from nose to tail, had a girth of seven feet, a sword four feet in length and turned the scale at five piculs! Easily the largest of its kind ever taken in these waters. The deep sea terror was disposed of to a Chinese for \$85.

WU PEI-FU AT HOME

An Afternoon at Paotingfu: The General's Serene Faith in the Prospects of a Unification: The Confidence He Inspires

By Fei Chia-lu.

Peking, June 19.

So many stories have lately appeared in the press purporting to come from Paotingfu and so much nonsense has been attributed to General Wu Pei-fu by his friends and foes that the public is beginning to treat him as an enigma. Many people who used to have a fairly good idea of his manners and mentality are now, thanks to the untiring efforts of certain members of the journalistic profession, beginning to wonder whether they have really ever succeeded in understanding him rightly, since many of the statements said to have been made by him are fantastic to an extraordinary degree. Instead of being a plain and honest man, he is described by some as a wily politician such as infests the government of Peking, and by others as an ambitious man trying to dominate the Peking administration in much the same way as the discredited Mukden bandit chief.

As a matter of fact, to those who have known him long enough the Wu Pei-fu of to-day is exactly the same Wu Pei-fu of years ago. Although within the space of a few years he has risen from the obscure position of a divisional commander to be the most prominent figure in the political world in China, yet, if one tries to study his doings, he will be found to be the same blunt and straightforward soldier as he was before.

If rightly approached he will talk to you as if he were a corporal of his bodyguards, and he will express opinions to you about politics and politicians in such a frank way as almost to make you feel that you have known him for the last 20 years. With him there is no humbug and no hypocrisy. If he trusts you he is ready to talk to you on any subject without the least reserve, and if he does not he will simply refuse to see you. He knows no half way measures.

A CHEERY FIGURE.

It is probably this candidness in his manner that has been taken to mean simplicity of mind by a certain class of foreign journalists who believe that confidence means licence to fabricate rumours and concoct malicious lies. It was with a desire to pin down some of these malicious stories as well as to ascertain his authentic views regarding the greater questions that are now confronting the country that the writer accepted the other day an invitation from Paotingfu to pay General Wu a short visit before he returned to Loyang.

I had not seen him for nearly 12 months, and from a recent interview published by a certain news agency I had received an impression that the campaign

against Chang Tso-lin had taxed his energy so heavily that he had become, instead of being merely lank and bony, actually cadaverous looking. But when I actually saw him, he was nothing of the kind. Whereas he looked haggard and exhausted when I saw him at Ichang last year he looked fresh and sprightly when he shook hands with me two days ago. Instead of appearing anxious and worried, he looked perfectly happy and was beaming with joy, when he emerged from behind a cluster of bushes and trees and appeared before a table where I was sitting talking with one of his most trusted advisers. My card had been previously handed to him when he was receiving a guest in his private office, and as I did not expect that he would be through with the guest so quickly I was rather pleasantly surprised when he came up and took a seat with us round the table. He was carrying an enormous Han-yu ring in his right hand. The jade was of a light brown shade, with dark patches on it, and as it had a good many tassels tied to it, he looked, in his plain civilian dress and close shaven head, more like a Buddhist priest than one who was commanding all the troops in North China.

DR. SUN'S EXCLUSION.

After exchanging a few compliments the first question he asked me was: "Well, what's the news from Peking? Please tell us the latest news from Peking. Have you seen the telegram?" Now this came upon me entirely unexpected. As a newspaper man I had seen hundreds of telegrams lately. But I certainly had no idea what he meant by the telegram. So not knowing what to say, I remarked that I believed that there was little from Peking that could be unknown to him, and as to the telegram he mentioned I was really not quite sure which one he meant. He said that he was referring to Sun Yat-sen's telegram. He had heard that Sun had left Canton, and he had been expecting to see some telegram from Sun to the press. "You know," he added, "before Hsu Shih-chang left Peking he sent a circular telegram to the provinces saying that he loved the country and the people and that if it had not been for the benefit of the people he would not think of resigning the Presidency and that it was nothing but his disinterestedness that had made him decide to vacate the Presidential chair, etc. Well, we all know that Sun Wen is also a great patriot like Hsu Shih-chang. I can't think of him resigning the Presidency in Canton without issuing a similar telegram to the press. It would not be in keeping with the ways of the patriots. Don't you think so

too?" Upon my remarking that I had not yet seen the telegram, he assured me that it was coming, because it would be a pity if Sun Yat-sen left the country without making an attempt to convince the people how piously devoted he was to the welfare of the people.

THE PROSPECTS OF REUNIFICATION.

As this topic touched upon the conditions in the South it naturally led us to talk about the prospects of reunification of the country. His adviser, having suggested that the success of reunification was already 80 per cent. assured, I turned round to him with a look askance to see whether he concurred with that view. Without hesitation he said his adviser was right, because, he said, the fight with Chang Tso-lin in the North was over. He was signing a peace agreement with him and in a week's time or so, peace and normal conditions in the North would have been restored. That meant that the obstacle to the reunification in the North had been removed, and as regards the South, with the elimination of Sun Yat-sen, who had all along been opposed to the reconciliation between the North and South, and with General Chen Chiung-ming in charge of affairs in Kuangtung, the prospects of reunification were brighter than ever.

He said he had not heard from General Chen for some time, but he felt sure that General Chen would co-operate with him in bringing about the unification of the country. As regards the other provinces his adviser remarked that they had already pledged General Wu their wholehearted support, so that the remark that the success was 80 per cent. assured was as near correct as it could be put.

His adviser pointed out that 10 per cent. of the success rested with the tactful handling of the situation by the Peking Government, and the remaining 10 per cent. rested with Providence, who alone could control that string of unforeseen circumstances that could easily upset any arrangement arrived at by human beings. However, in the opinion of both General Wu and his adviser, although actual reunification had not yet been effected, all the major developments in the political situation during the past few weeks had been in accordance with what was outlined in General Wu Pei-fu's original programme. Therefore, if what had had taken place could be used as a criterion for future events, there was every hope of seeing the reunification accomplished within a short space of time.

THE AGREEMENT WITH CHANG.

When asked as to whether he believed any arrangement arrived at with Chang Tso-lin could be taken seriously General Wu made a remark that not only reflected great honour on himself as a broad-minded soldier but also not a little credit on Chang Tso-lin. General Wu expressed the charitable view that although Chang Tso-

lin was responsible for the renewed fighting in the vicinity of Shanhaikuan, yet as a soldier he would not blame him for putting up a last fight before surrendering. If he had quitted the field without making any attempt to defend his honour he, General Wu, would certainly have thought less of Chang. "But now, he knows that it is useless for him to continue the fight any longer. Therefore he acknowledges his defeat, and accepts my terms of peace."

When asked whether the terms of peace as reported in the press were correct General Wu's adviser stated that apart from agreeing to accept all of General's Wu's terms Chang Tso-lin had asked for only two things for himself, namely, first his life be guaranteed by General Wu and his personal property respected by the Government. As General Wu had already agreed to these terms it was stated that as soon as the agreement was signed and the troops withdrawn from Shanhaikuan, Chang Tso-lin would prepare to live quietly as a private citizen.

Besides the question of reunification we also talked about Parliament and financial reorganization and disbandment of troops. It was General Wu's opinion that as soon as things had settled down a little bit in Canton a legal quorum would be obtained by the Parliament, when the great task of drafting a permanent constitution for the country could be seriously gone into. His great desire was to see the Constitution completed, because the political unrest of the past few years had all been due to the want of a recognized Constitution for the whole country. When that great task was done all the other problems of reform would present comparatively little difficulty.

The questions of financial reorganization and disbandment of troops in General Wu's opinion could only be properly settled when the country was united, because every scheme of reform proposed before the consummation of that object must necessarily be regarded as tentative, and as such could not be acted upon hastily. "The question of disbandment of troops is a very complicated one. It is not one that you can solve overnight. You can only deal with that question satisfactorily when the country is united and the special conditions prevailing in each province can be taken into careful consideration."

AN ALLEGED INTERVIEW AND FACTS.

When our conversation had reached this point another guest was announced. So I had to put the rest of my questions to General Wu as concisely as possible. I asked him whether there was any truth in the statements made by a correspondent of a certain Shanghai paper about his ambition to lead his troops one day to Tokio and his opposition to the foreign Banking Consortium. On standing up, to meet the other guest General Wu said that I could treat every thing written by the said foreign jour-

alist purporting to come from his yamen as being a deliberate lie. He had never discussed these questions with that man at all. The man was first allowed to see him by virtue of his profession, but now that he had abused his privileges as a journalist he would not be allowed to get near his yamen any more.

DEALING with the state of affairs at Peitaiho about which different views seem to be entertained, the "N. C. D. Mail" says:—Scarcity of food supplies at Peitaiho exists only as regards fresh beef, there being still an absence of cattle. There is plenty of mutton, and fresh bread can now be obtained without stint. Coal is scarce owing to the shortage of rolling stock on the railway. Coke may be had, and some residents have adopted oil cooking. Passengers by steamer have experienced difficulty in landing in some cases, delay being caused when the weather was rough off the coast. During the railway dislocation, however, communication by Kailan steamer was much appreciated.

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LETTERS OF A GRIFFIN TYPIST

By Rose Allen.

Shanghai, June 1922.

Dear young Kitty:

Why is it that things which ought to make you feel right at home just make you homesick? Here I've been hobnobbing with gobs from all over the U.S.A. this last week, but instead of feeling as if Shanghai was only an annex of the States I'm desperately lonesome.

Of course to a Middle-Westerner these flapping-trousered, white-capped blue-jackets are novel, rather romantic items in the landscape and to a recently exiled Iowan the call to entertain "folks from home" sounds clear and strong. Consequently I've been enjoying myself and I trust not overly boring our defenders of the seas by playing round with them at the Navy Y festivities.

ONE TOUCH OF BASEBALL

Of course the first question you hurl at the defenceless sailor is: "Where are you from?" and no matter where he says you try to find some mutual acquaintances. It's hard on a person who seldom stopped outside her native state, but I find we can always get together on Babe Ruth if all else fails. It was a sad blow to my civic pride to find some Iowans in uniform who had never heard of Iowa Centre. Really I felt so cut up about it that afterwards I didn't want to wound any of them by not knowing their home towns, and got into frightful geographical difficulties by not wishing to expose my ignorance.

Another thing they expect to be asked is "How do you like Shanghai?" And really the answers you get furnish you with a ten course dinner for thought. On the whole they like Shanghai because there's more doing here and more white faces than they see in their stations up river or down in the Philippines. They all claim to have no use for foreign parts and to be sighing for "God's Country," but you can't help noticing the number of re-enlistments.

They are a pretty contented bunch, too, tell any inquiring relatives back home. Some of them grouse, but most of them are proud of their ships and commanders and "wouldn't swap them, neither." And they are all eager to tell you, if you talk about the men their ships commemorate, that some of them "were named for sailors, too."

They all seem like young boys but they look at life with a practically and talk about it with a directness which is refreshing, if startling. They work, they play, they drink (some of them), and they fight (most of them), they spend their last cent or give it away with equal readiness, but they have no time for pettinesses and I didn't hear one of them question as to whether "it was being done."

I told Madge it would be as much of a change in atmosphere for her to go to one of these sailors' parties as to take a trip to Kuling, the which she admitted but said it was hardly vogue. "If it were only stylish this season we could have some of them up at the house for one of our American dinners," said she, "Isn't it a pity we can't?"

AMERICAN MENUS FOR STRANGERS.

I must tell you that Madge is specializing on "American Dinners for English and European Guests." We find the good old U.S.A. dishes which were so familiar to us as to be tiresome are a "fair treat" to them, and the Chinese deviations from the old home standards are not so keenly noted. Her most successful menu is the "New England Boiled Dinner" for which we have had to hunt up a special line of reminiscence, something on "Way Down East" lines. We want to play up some Southern breakfasts, fried chicken and waffles you know, but we haven't enough darkey stories yet to make it go. It will be a long time before I can say "nigger" like the "fore de war quality."

Our home friends find sukiaki and Chinese chow most interesting, so our palates are becoming cosmopolitan, any way. And speaking of excitement in viands—the other day Madge had a new Russian friend of hers up to try out a pronouncedly American tiffin. To cap the climax, instead of liqueurs at the end she produced chewing gum, somewhat to the consternation of the guest who, nevertheless, was game to try any thing once. "And do you really find this interesting?" she asked as she munched rhythmically. I explained to her that the vast excess energy of the American nation had to have some outlet

and this furnished a safety valve for force which might otherwise go into new jazz steps or more elaborate plumbing.

Chewing gum naturally brings me back to the Navy and my new friends of the candy pull-informal dance of the other night. Some one asked me to come to the party the "Overseers" were giving and I thought it would be some board of sorts. It turned out to be the American women who had done over-seas duty during the war, however, and as I heard one say noting some three hundred sailors to perhaps fifty girls: "Doesn't this seem just like the good old days?" I realized why there was such a rush of patriotic damsels to France.

DANCE CONVERSATIONS.

With this proportion the dances had to be "tag" and as no two men had the same technique in their dances one developed adaptability. I dauced a dozen different waltzes and 57 varieties of fox-trot, and I'll tell the world that it's a bit disconcerting to step from a dreamy hesitation into a double-time spin. If ever a jockey succeeded in keeping his partner after the whistle blew for an exchange the standard remark was "Well, we got away with it that time, didn't we?"

As we whirled past the full strength of the orchestra I shouted loudly to my partner "Isn't this a good orchestra," but they were louder than I apparently for the response I got was "No, it's a fox-trot." One of the most infantile of the lads gallantly assured me I didn't look a bit older than he was, but another who thought he'd met me before asked "Why didn't you bring your daughter with you to-night?" so that leaves me about where I was before.

Don't you mean to come here, Kit? You'd best try it.

PHIL.

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COMMERCE & FINANCE

Money and Exchange

OFFICIAL RATES.

Shanghai, June 30.

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for
£1 at 3/7½ = Tls. 5.55 at 71.35 = \$7.78

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for
G.\$100 at 79½ = Tls. 126.18 at 71.35 =
\$176.85

Mex. Dollars, market rate 71.5635

Native Interest 20

Copper Cash 240,000

Bar Silver 36½

Bank rate of Discount 4%

Paris on London Frs. 52.90

New York on London G.\$4.39½

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

Per Tael

LONDON—

Telegraphic Transfer 3/7

Demand 3/7½

NEW YORK—

Telegraphic Transfer 79

Demand 79½

PARIS—

Demand 948

INDIA—

Demand 273½

HONGKONG—

Demand 74

YOKOHAMA—

Demand 61

BATAVIA—

Demand 210½

SINGAPORE—

Demand 65½

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—

Demand 3/7½

4 m/s Credits 3/9½

4 m/s. Docs. 3/10

6 m/s. Credits 3/10

6 m/s. Docs. 3/11½

NEW YORK—

Demand 80

4 m/s. Credits 83

4 m/s. Docs. 83½

PARIS—

4 m/s. Docs. 995

Closing business done at

London T.T. 3/7

New York T.T. 79

Sino-Italian Bank Quotations

Selling Rates, June 30.

It. Lire 16.60 Tl. 1

Swiss Frs. 4.10 Tl. 1

Marks 265.00 Tl. 1

It. Lire 10.00 Y. 1

Quotations, June 29.

It. Lire 93.90 £1 stg.

It. Lire 21.25 \$1 U.S.

It. Lire 178.00 Frs. 100

(France).

Week's Exchange Notes

July 1.

At the close of business on the 29th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 28,762,000 and \$31,000,000.

These figures include Tls. 5,220,000 and \$18,370,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

BAR SILVER.

Arrivals were:—

1382 bars from America.

Shipments were:—

805 bars to Hongkong.

100 " " Yunnan.

905 bars.

SYCEE.

Arrivals were:—

Tls. 1,100,000 from Hankow.

400,000 " Canton—
small coin to be melted.

Tls. 1,500,000

Shipments:—

nil.

DOLLARS.

Arrivals were:—

\$240,000 from Nanking.

200,000 " Kashing.

100,000 " Hangchow.

100,000 " River ports.

50,000 " Wusih.

\$690,000

Shipments were:—

\$400,000 to Hongkong.

SILVER.

The market has been remarkably steady throughout the week with a firm tendency. Thursday's London quotation for ready and forward delivery was 36½d., as against last week's price of 35½d. The price in America on Thursday was 71½ cents, business done. The market appears for the time being to be dependent on the demand from China, which again depends on what activity there is in exports. Local stocks of Sycee have increased by Tls. 21 lakhs during the week. The New York/London cross rate is 441½.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been steady to firm at about the equivalent of silver, or a little over. A very moderate amount of bills have been making, but the amount of genuine mercantile business offering has been very small. The quoted rate for Sterling T.T. selling, 3/6½d. on closing last week, remained unchanged till yesterday morning, when it moved up to T.T. 3/7. At the close of business the market appears steady, with some banks offering to sell T.T. 3/7½d. June/Sept. For Gold Dollar T.T. banks are offering to sell at 79 ready and near. 4 m/s L/C sterling bills can be placed at 3/8d. and 4 m/s Gold \$ L/C at 81.

Francs and Sterling

Paris, June 29.

The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted to-day at £1 = Frs. 52.89½. French Wireless through Reuter.

THE BULLION MARKET

Lessened Expenditure on Luxuries: Speedy Recovery Unlikely

In their report from London dated May 11, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue is £127,055,445, as compared with £127,052,935 last week. The small amount of gold on offer has been taken for the East. Gold to the value of \$4,287,000 has arrived in New York from Sweden.

Some demand for silver arose from the Indian bazaars, though

rather of an intermittent character. Failing any willingness on the part of the United States to feed the market, the bulk of the supplies came from Continental sources, and the trend of prices was upward. Competition to buy is almost altogether absent, hence it may be inferred that the steady tendency during the week should be attributed to the smallness of offerings, rather than the strength of inquiry. The development of events in the Far East has not brought China into the market, either as a buyer or as a seller. To-day several Indian orders for shipment imparted some firmness and prices rose ½d. to 35½d. for cash and 35½d. for two months' delivery.

We have on occasion referred to the bonus paid to the mining industry in the United States of America, owing to the provisions of the Pittman Act. Mr. John Parke Young, of Princeton University, in the "Journal of the American Bankers' Association," thus alludes to the public expense involved:—

"If the silver dollars are to be re-coined, the policy of aiding the silver producers by purchasing this silver at the price of \$1 an oz., when the market price is around 56 cents an oz., is a policy of doubtful necessity. It is, in effect, subsidizing the silver industry and unless there appears a valid reason why this industry should be especially favoured by a bounty, the policy is to be condemned. . . . As regards government economy, assuming it were desirable to coin silver dollars, if the silver were purchased at the market price of 65 cents an oz., instead of at \$1 an oz., there would be a saving of \$73,000,000 on the total purchase. . . . If the purchases were discontinued completely, there would be a saving of \$113,000,000. If they were continued, but at the market price, the saving would amount to \$40,000,000."

TRADE CONSUMPTION SMALL.

At the present time the consumption of silver for trade manufacture in this country is remarkably small. As an indication of lessened expenditure upon articles of luxury, the circumstance is satisfactory, but inasmuch as it implies a cessation of the export trade in silver goods—in former years of some importance,—it is bad for those engaged in the trade and causes serious hardship to skilled workmen bred to the industry. Nor can a speedy recovery be anticipated with any degree of certitude, even though there may be a stirring among the dry bones of international trade.

The goods provided by gold and silver smiths are not in request until people are in a position to become willing purchasers. The buying public must first recover from a period of bad trade, and then make considerable gains from a period of good trade before they can feel disposed to buy articles for the adornment of the person or of the home. The statistics of the amount of silver furnished for use in manufacturing and the arts in the United States of America are not yet available for 1921, the period when industrial depression began to be experienced in that country; it will be interesting to

see how it will compare with the amount officially returned for 1920. This was given as 19,280,129 oz. of new and 8,694,392 oz. of old material—together 27,974,521 oz., a very substantial total. Old material (as also that mentioned in our letter of the 6th ult. in connexion with gold) consists of discarded jewellery, plate, etc., and metal derived from the sweepings of workshops.

The last Indian Currency Reserve did not include the 200 lakhs of Inland Commercial Bills of Exchange which recently have formed part, and the notes in circulation have been reduced to about the same extent.

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Another Dull Week: Scarcely Any Trade Beyond Dealers: Exports Negligible

July 1.

Saving that there was a brief spurt in a few lines of piece goods and that dealers did a moderate business in their own holdings, it was a very slack week—indeed, one firm declared that in general it was about as poor as has ever been known. Export business was practically confined to wool for America and eggs, everything else being out of the market. The tea market continues fairly satisfactory.

PIECE GOODS.

The bad weather has meant a decided falling off in deliveries, which made things worse for a market that has not yet had a real chance to recover from the havoc caused by the political disturbances. The latter have also been responsible for the trade missing the best time of the year for Whites and the statistical position is not good, far too big a quantity being held in Shanghai. On the half year, dyed and white goods are 9 mace down, whilst Greys have fallen 3½ mace. The tightening of the money market and the concentration of so much attention on the crops is having a decidedly adverse influence. However, though the lack of demand was more noticeable than last week and the market consequently was worse than ever, dealers saw to it that the values of dyed goods did not fall any further, which alone seems to indicate that there are not bad times ahead, for their ability to do this is taken as proof that there will be a renewal of the demand very shortly.

COTTON AND YARN.

Local Cotton Market.—It has been a very quiet week, with little doing and certainly no improvement, prices remaining nominally about the same. The closing quotations were:—

Tungchow	Tls. 34.00
Nanzu	" 32.00
Shensi I	" 34.00
Hankow	" 31.50

Yarn.—The market has fallen back into a state of utter collapse and there are no signs of anything doing at all.

TEA.

Black.—Business during the past week has been brisk, a good demand for teas of good leaf appearance giving a stronger tone to the market. Settlements amount to some 5,000 packages of Keemuns, mostly medium to good grades, at a rise of Tls. 3 to Tls. 4 on last week's closing rates. The market for low quality Keemuns remains unchanged, with little business doing.

In Ningchows business has been confined to 2,000 packages of the better qualities. Tea men are strong holders and the settlements of medium quality show a rise of Tls. 2, a strong demand existing for this grade.

Hankow teas have been rather neglected, the only business reported being in small leaf Chong-sowkais and fair quality Kokews. Last week's prices have been maintained, but arrivals of Onfaas during the week have been heavy and indications are that lower prices will be seen in the future. Further arrivals of small leaf well made teas are not expected to be considerable and it is doubtful if prices for this class will decline.

The week's business in Black teas is as follows:—

	½ chests	Tls.
Settlements, Keemun,	4,844	25—46
" Ningchow,	1,890	19—37
" Hankow,	1,621	16½—19½
Total	8,355	½ chests.
Total arrivals	99,521	
" settlements	48,128	
" stock	51,393	

Country Teas.—The market is easier for medium to good Chunmees and Gunpowders and settlements this week show a drop of Tls. 4 to Tls. 5 on opening prices. A few choice crack chop Gunpowders and Chunmees have been settled at Tls. 80 to Tls. 90. Sowmees of all grades are meeting a strong market, and good No. 1 grades are realizing Tls. 30 to Tls. 38. Arrivals at date are some 37,500 ½ c. and settlements 8,550 ½ c.

Hoochows.—Five chops have been settled during the week at Tls. 26½ to Tls. 29, and a fair business has also been transacted in lines.

Pingsueys.—Business was small, and only one chop was settled at Tls. 27. Arrivals of Hoochow and Pingsueys combined amount to nearly 50,000 half-chests and settlements 25,000 half-chests.

PRODUCE.

The market in general was very dull, as is usual at this time of the year. There was again some business done in wool for America, several German firms with connexions there, who seem to have come forward again in a big way, buying actively. Nothing further was done in beans and seed, but some inquiry for rhubarb developed. Some large shipments of fresh eggs are also reported.

Coal Output

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 17 amounted to 77,126 tons and the sales during the same period to 33,259 tons.

Forebodings of American Cotton Crop

London, June 27.

Mr. Dickenson, Secretary of the Texas Cotton Association, arrived in England yesterday. He declares that, owing to the lateness of the cotton crops, the ravages of the boll weevil may possibly be greater than last season.—Reuter.

The Import of Tea into United Kingdom

London, June 26.

In the House of Commons to-day, in reply to questions, Sir William Mitchell-Thompson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, stated that 449,000,000 lb. of tea, valued at £25,000,000, had been imported into the United Kingdom during the year ended on March 31. A total of 413,000,000 lb. paid duty, 371,000,000 lb. of which was charged duty at the preferential rate.—Reuter.

Mexican Oil Co.'s Profits

London, June 23.

The Mexican Eagle Oil Company's trading profit for the second six months of 1921 was Mexican G.\$26,800,000. The dividend for the six months is announced at 15 per cent. and Mex. G.\$1,682,000 has been carried forward. The profit shows a considerable decrease as compared with the corresponding period in 1920.—Reuter.

BRITISH DYESTUFFS

Negotiations with Germans

London, June 23.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the British Dyestuffs Corporation, Sir William Alexander stated that negotiations were proceeding with the Government and colour users, which might have an important bearing on the future of the dye industry. Informal discussions, he said, had been held between representatives of the German dye industry and the Corporation, with a view to a satisfactory working arrangement, which would leave inviolate the principle on which the Corporation was founded, but up to the present the Germans had not been prepared to accept the fundamental principle laid down as a basis at the close of the negotiations.—Reuter.

POOLING RUBBER

Amsterdam Conference Scheme

Amsterdam, June 27.

The Conference of the International Association of Rubber-Growers of the Dutch East Indies, which opens here to-day, will consider the proposal of M. Burger, Managing Director of the Serbadjadi Rubber Company, whereby producers and merchants would

form a pool of 100,000 tons of rubber which would be administered by the Rubber-Growers' Association, the Rubber Trade Associations of London and New York and the International Association. If the price of rubber should rise above 1 guilder per half-kilo, the managers would sell say 20 per cent. and so on proportionately.—Reuter.

A TRAGIC INCIDENT.

The Hague, June 27.

During the sitting of the International Rubber Cultivation Association to-day, the Vice-President, Mr. Burd, collapsed and died.—Reuter.

To Appeal to Government for Assistance

The Hague, June 28.

The International Association of Rubber Growers of the Dutch Indies yesterday decided by 383 votes to 125 to invite the Government to consider measures to improve the situation of the rubber industry.

The nature of the measures will be decided shortly by a committee appointed to discuss the matter with the Dutch Government. The Burger scheme, (cabled yesterday) will also be studied.

According to the official report of the meeting, 122 companies, with an area of 204,000 bouws under rubber, favoured the resolution adopted, while 39 companies, with an area of 101,000, opposed it.

In addition to the Burger scheme, the Stevenson Committee, Lajeune, Vincent, Van Koolbergen and other proposals will be considered. It is proposed that the committee shall consist of two Belgians, one Englishman, one Frenchman and seven Dutch.—Reuter.

LONDON PREPARED FOR HITCHES.

London, June 28.

The rubber decision at the Hague is regarded as of vital importance in British circles. It is hoped that, in view of the large majority in favour of action, the Dutch Government will join the British Government in enforcing a plan to put the industry on a sound basis.

The report that the Dutch Rubber Growers' Association had

decided in favour of restriction led to excitement at Mincing Lane yesterday evening, the spot price of rubber jumping $\frac{3}{4}$ d. $\frac{8}{16}$ d. per lb. for standard kinds.

Messrs. Sanderson & Co. have communicated the following to Reuter's Agency:—

"The rubber community is excited at the news from Holland. While it is satisfactory, it is only the first step towards Government control and undoubtedly a lot of discussion will take place before any scheme is agreed to.

"In the meantime, it must be remembered that there is still a

large minority opposed to control, presumably chiefly Dutch. Although we consider that an immense stride has been taken towards restriction and we think that it will eventually come to pass, we do not consider ourselves justified in considering any scheme as assured. We shall be prepared for many hitches and difficulties before our troubles are over."—Reuter.

Rubber Output

The output of rubber from the Taiping Rubber Estates for the month of May was 9,750 lb.

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HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI

LAW REPORTS

THE SHANGHAI LIFE CASE

The Claim for Two and a Half Per Cent. Commission for Ten Years:
History of the Case Reviewed in Supreme Court

JUDGEMENT FOR DEFENDANTS

Judgement in the action against the Shanghai Life Insurance Co. was given by his Honour Judge Grain at H. M. Supreme Court on Saturday. Plaintiff, Mrs. King Chun-kee, sought to recover from the company 2½ per cent., on its premium income for 10 years, according to an agreement entered into with her late husband, and a third Chinese (also deceased) when the company was formed. His Lordship's judgement confirmed the contentions of the defence, that this agreement had been cancelled by mutual consent, and that the claim is barred under the Statute of Limitations.

Mr. R. G. MacDonald appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. Duncan McNeill for defendants.

His Lordship's judgement was as follows:

Plaintiff is the wife, and by the Portuguese Courts, legal representative of King Chun-kee a deceased Portuguese subject, and having under the Order in Council submitted to the jurisdiction of the British Court now claims, under a covenant in a deed dated March 10, 1905, 2½ per cent. on the premium income of the defendant company, the Shanghai Life Insurance Co., Ltd., for the period of 10 years from the date of the deed.

The defendants deny that she is the legal personal representative of the deceased as far as the British Courts in China are concerned, and cannot sue as such except she takes out probate in the British Court or appoints someone to represent her *ad litem* in this Court.

They further state that on or about June 18, 1906, the deed was avoided by mutual consent and that in any event the Statute of Limitations, 21 James I.c. 16 (1623) applies, namely, that under the Act 1623 Section 3 "All actions of account, all actions of debt grounded upon contract without specialty must be brought within six years after they become due."

KING'S CONNEXION WITH PARKER.

The history of this case is a curious one and a most difficult one to unravel.

The story of the plaintiff, briefly is as follows:—

King who was a European but had become to all intents and purposes a Chinese marries somewhere about 1900 the present plaintiff, a Chinese woman, a former Chinese wife having died some short time before. In 1903 King was a director of China Land & Finance Co.; that King then met a R. H. Parker who was then in an impecunious condition, King assisted him financially and in July, 1903, they are both directors of China Land & Finance Co.

On March 3, 1905, the Shanghai Life Insurance Company was founded.

It is alleged that King did all the work in making the company a success. Parker did not know and could not speak the Chinese language and knew no Chinese individuals. That therefore it was King who got all the subscribers to the company, who were practically all Chinese, most of the directors being Chinese also.

King himself could not write or read English, but apparently could speak it.

All the minutes of the company were written in English.

On March 10, 1905, an agreement is entered into between the company and one Tsau San-yuen, King and Parker by which the company "agrees to pay the three named parties a commission of two and a half per cent. to each on the premium income of the company in consideration of service rendered," and "in consideration of the above commission that the three named parties will raise the capital of Tls. 100,000 and assist all possible in the working of the business." Parker says that King never applied for payment under the agreement after it was cancelled and he did not tell King to wait as the company had not enough capital. The company had plenty of money and was flourishing. But he says that King did borrow money from time to time on mortgage and it appears from the cash book that in January 14, 1907, just after King had sold his shares in the Shanghai Life he borrowed on mortgage Tls. 10,000 from the company. King also borrowed from the company for one month on security September 30, 1907, Tls. 2,734 which he paid back on November 27, 1907. January 13, 1908, Tls. 30,000 which he paid back September 5, 1908, and other sums from time to time from the company.

King dies on October 11, 1915, without having received anything under the agreement or enforced his claim.

But the plaintiff his widow states that just before he died he gave her some documents from the safe amongst them the copy of the 1905 agreement.

THE WIDOW'S CLAIM.

She says that while King was still in his coffin, Parker came and tried to get the documents from the plaintiff for the purpose of putting them in order for her. She does send the documents later but not this particular agreement. Parker sends them back and says he can do nothing with them. On February 17, 1917, the plaintiff through her solicitor writes to the defendants asking for a statement of the

necessary figures to show what sum is due to King's estate. In April, 1917, Parker goes to see the plaintiff and although she is ill in bed insists upon going up to see her. He then asks for the deed saying it is valueless and offers if she gives it to him to assist her in another action she has in the Portuguese Courts. She refuses.

In 1918, the plaintiff says she went to see Parker and he again asks for the deed.

On May 28, 1920, the plaintiff commences her action in this Court.

PARKER'S VERSION OF THE CASE.

The defendants' history of the case is as follows:—

Parker says he was not in an impecunious state in 1903, that in that year he and a Mr. Wattie founded the China Land & Finance Co. of which King was one of the Directors. He admits that the agreement was entered into between the Shanghai Life Insurance Company and himself, King, Tsau San-yuen.

But he says the agreement was cancelled by mutual consent on June 18, 1906, as the consideration of raising the capital by the parties to the agreement had not been carried out. He said that he himself consented and did not protest against the cancellation, that Tsau San-yuen was dead and that he has never heard of any claim against the company by his relatives. And states that if there had been a claim he would have heard of it.

The minutes of the meeting of the Board at which the deed was avoided on June 18, 1906, and confirmed on August 21; the minutes of August 21, 1906 being

"After discussion it was resolved that as the engagement first entered into by the company with Messrs R. H. Parker, King Chan-kee and the late Tsau San-yuen had not been carried out, the said engagement should now be considered null and void and that written intimation to this effect be conveyed to the parties concerned or their relatives."

King was not present at this meeting nor the relatives of Tsau San-yuen represented.

Nor had King been present at the previous meeting June 18, 1906, nor at subsequent meetings of the Board. But he retained his 1,000 shares in the company until January 7, 1907, when he transferred them all to F. W. Sutterle according to the register of shares of the Company.

Instructions were given that King should be informed and King did in fact speak to him (Parker) about it, and was dissatisfied and said the contract ought not to have been cancelled. But Parker said he explained the matter to King and King left the Shanghai Life and went back to the China Land Company. Parker says he did visit the widow King when the coffin was still in the house, but she did not hand him any documents then; she did bring some documents a few weeks later as she wanted to borrow some money. He states he never made an offer of any sum of money for the agreement nor ever sent any one to make an offer. He did go to see Mrs.

King at Bubbling Well Road but at her request. It was after the solicitor had threatened a claim on the deed. He says he does not remember the conversation about the deed, but will not swear it did not take place. He thinks she did come to his office later to borrow some money on a title deed and thinks he said that while she went about telling people that the company owed her money he did not wish to have anything more to do with her. These are the facts of the case.

REMEMBERED CONVERSATIONS.

A very great deal of the evidence of the plaintiff's witnesses, of King Jan-san, Tsang Cheng-chung, Yang Chau-sung, Chou Tai-yang consist of conversations remembered by them between Parker and King, at which Parker and King were speaking in English, of which language some of the Chinese witnesses had a slight acquaintance while others had none.

A Mr. Sutterle was present at some of the conversations and could have been called to corroborate the Chinese witnesses but he has not been called.

It is strongly urged on behalf of the plaintiff that King was not present at the meeting when the deed was cancelled, that there is no evidence he ever did consent and that there was no consideration for setting aside the deed.

It is true King was not present at the meeting but the minutes state he is to be informed and Parker states that he must have been informed about it as he spoke to him about it and said he was dissatisfied and that the contract ought not to have been cancelled, but that the matter was explained to him. Now can it be said there is no evidence he did not consent? From the time of his signing of the agreement between the three parties there has been no evidence of any claim under it except the claim mentioned by Mrs. King in 1910, when she says she heard her husband making a row with Parker and demanding a settlement and that mentioned by King Jan-san in 1906, when he says that the company paid Tsau San-yuen Tls. 2,800 for his share in the agreement.

But on looking at the books of the company I find no such sum ever was paid to Tsau. On October, 24, 1906, a sum of Tls. 527 appears as an advance to Tsau which appears to be three separate sums of Tls. 200, Tls. 250 and Tls. 77 which he had collected for the company and not paid over and died before he had paid it back.

King Jan-san says at this interview between Parker and King that Parker said they had better wait till the whole amount was due.

KING AS A BORROWER.

There is no entry in the minutes of the company of any claim having been made by King. He made a will but did not mention this claim: he left no instructions to his wife to make a claim. He was constantly borrowing sums of money, some large, some small, from the company. It appears to me highly improbable that if he has this claim

on the company, that he would borrow money from them and pay interest when he could claim payment of a considerable sum of money from the company by right without having to return it or pay interest. It is interesting to see what was happening in the other company to which King belonged, viz., China Land & Investment Co. about the time of the cancellation of the agreement. At a meeting of Directors of this company in May, 1905, shortly after he had entered into his agreement with the Shanghai Life Co. King's connexion with the Shanghai Life was strongly criticized by his co-directors and it was suggested that King should forfeit his shares in the China Land, should it be found out that he was assisting the Shanghai Life "directly or indirectly."

King proposed to sign a statement to the effect "that he would not in future render the Shanghai Life Insurance Co. any assistance either directly or indirectly, but it appears he declined to give a bond. This did not satisfy his co-directors who accepted his resignation which he had tendered. King offered to sell out his shares in the China Land Co. but the company would not buy them. But on July 11, 1906, we find him again being elected as a director of the China Land.

Is not this consistent with King having come to the conclusion that he was not going to be allowed to serve two masters. That he had to choose between them, and that he decided to sever his connexion with Shanghai Life Company?

He could not get back into the China Land while his agreement was in existence by which he contracted "to assist to obtain capital"—for the Shanghai Life Company and "assist all possible in the working of the business."

ABANDONING THE SHANGHAI LIFE.

He therefore by mutual consent abandons his agreement with Shanghai Life, clears himself before the directors of the China Land Co. and is again elected a director of that company in July, 1906, and his cancellation of his agreement with the Shanghai Life Co. is announced at their next board meeting which is in August, 1906.

The question which I have to decide on the facts of the case is, has the plaintiff made out her claim against the Shanghai Life Insurance Company on the agreement of March 10, 1905?

If this contract was cancelled by mutual consent in August, 1906, she clearly has got no claim. A contract cannot be rescinded in the strict legal term without the consent of both parties.

The question therefore is whether there was consent to the rescission.

This case is complicated by one of the parties to the contract having died about seven years ago. Consequently his attitude on the contract has only been able to be placed before the Courts by remembered conversations, mostly taking place in English and now retailed to the Court by Chinese who either have no knowledge of

English or a very slight acquaintance with that language.

PARKER IN THE WITNESS BOX.

1. The affairs of King and Parker are so involved and complex, their interests in their various ventures overlapping and inter-lapping that it is almost impossible to arrive at the true position of these two men to each other and makes it most difficult to form an opinion with any feeling of absolute certainty. Parker we have had before us. He was not a witness who volunteered much information, in fact he was somewhat reticent and indeed at times caused even his own counsel to approach irritability when endeavouring to get an answer to questions which were being put to him. The other party to the contract, King, is dead.

2. I hesitate to place too great a reliance on the overheard conversations. Conversations are always dangerous evidence to rely upon because we get the hearers' impression of what was meant which may be an entirely different impression from that which the two speakers were conveying to each other.

Taking into consideration that from August, 1906, when this company cancelled the agreement up to the time of his death in 1915, King received no payment under the agreement nor made any effort to enforce it and also taking into consideration the facts connected with his association with the China Land Company, I have come to the conclusion that the balance of evidence is in favour of the defendants and therefore find that on the facts before me the agreement of March 10, 1905 was cancelled by mutual consent in 1906, and consequently the plaintiff has failed to support her claim.

THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

I consider that it is advisable that I should also give a decision on the question of the Statute of Limitation in the event of this case being taken to a higher Court.

I listened with much interest to Mr. Macdonald's able and learned argument on the point that the present action is not an action which comes within the Statute of Limitations Act, 1623 (21 Jac I. c. 16 sec. 3) in which he followed the development of the various actions recited in sec. 3 of that Act 1623 "All actions of account, etc." must be commenced and sued upon within six years.

It is urged on behalf of the plaintiff that this is not an action of account.

I cannot accept that argument. The statement of claim asks for "an account of the said premium income from March 10, 1905, to 1915 and payment of the amount found due."

This claim does not in any material manner differ from that in *Knox v. Gye* (L.R.) 1871-2 (English and Irish Appeals Vol. V) In that case, which passed through all the lower courts and reached the highest court of the Realm, to the House of Lords, the claim was that an account might be taken of

the partnership, and such amount as should be found due to be paid. In that case the five Learned Lords all agreed that the Statute of Limitations did apply. I therefore find that the Statute of Limitations of 1623 applies and that this claim is barred under that Act.

A POINT OF ACADEMIC INTEREST.

His Lordship intimated that he would give a separate judgement on the point as to whether plaintiff had any *locus standi* on a grant of probate by the Portuguese Court. It was a point of great academic interest, and he felt that he ought to give some decision, especially as the matter did not seem to have arisen before. He had searched various cases, and asked a number of people, but apparently there had never been such a case.

In the course of further remarks, his Lordship intimated that his decision would be that plaintiff did have *locus standi* in that court as the executrix of her deceased husband under the Portuguese grant of probate.

H. M. SUPREME COURT

Mrs. Freeman v. Cumine & Milne: Judgement for Plaintiff

Judgement for plaintiff on claim and counterclaim was given on Tuesday by his Honour Judge Grain in the Supreme Court action brought by Mrs. L. E. Freeman against Messrs Cumine & Milne in respect of the building of a house in Route de Say Zoong. Plaintiff's case was that there had been an encroachment of the road line, and that in certain matters the building was not according to specification. His Lordship found that, in the matter of the encroachment, defendants had been "negligent to a very considerable degree." In the matter of adjusting damages, he advised the parties to come to a mutual agreement, in order to save the expense of adjudication by an expert.

Mr. H. Langley-Smith, for plaintiff, and Mr. A. E. Seddon, for defendants, agreed to confer and submit their propositions to his Lordship.

In giving judgement, his Lordship said: This is an action brought by the plaintiff, Mrs. Freeman, to recover Tls. 6,100 for damages and losses caused by the defendants, Messrs. Cumine & Milne, by their negligence in their capacity as architects and surveyors employed by the plaintiff.

The plaintiffs desired to build a block of flats for the purpose of letting or leasing them as a commercial undertaking. They entered into negotiations with Messrs. Cumine & Milne, a firm of architects in Shanghai. The plaintiffs desired that a building containing two flats at respective rents of about Tls. 125 a month should be built on their own land, which was situated in the French Concession at the corner of Route de Say Zoong and the Avenue Haig. In due

course plans were drawn up by the architects which the plaintiffs accepted. Tenders for the building contract were invited. Those sent to the architects were deemed too high by the plaintiffs, and it was agreed that the plaintiffs should endeavour to obtain lower tenders. Subsequently the plaintiff sent a contractor, Zung Chong, to the architects. His tender was accepted by both parties.

Through the agency of the architects an agreement and specification was drawn up and signed by the plaintiffs and Zung Chong, the contractor. This agreement and specification is entitled "Agreement and Specification Cumine & Milne, Shanghai, Architects, Surveyors and Civil Engineers."

THE AGREEMENT.

The agreement states that the contractor shall carry on the work "under the direction and to the satisfaction of Messrs Cumine & Milne, and that he shall construct according to drawings and plans prepared by the architects." The specifications provide that "all bricks used shall be of Sing Fong Kiln of standard size, i.e., 5in. by 10in. by 2 and of even colour, sound and well burnt. The mortar is to be composed of one part lime to three parts river sand "free from mud, etc." By the plans of the architects the northeast bedroom is to be 16 ft. in length. The dining room, kitchen and pantry are also shown of a certain length in the original plan. The northwest bedroom according to the plan is 17 ft. 7in. in length on the east side and 14 ft. 8 on the west side. The north verandah according to the plan is 4 ft. in depth. But the plaintiff states that an agreement was come to with the architects to make it 6 ft., although the plan was not altered. The verandah on the south side is set out in plan as 6 ft. 5 in.

There was some discussion as to the situation of the land that the building was to occupy, and it was finally decided that it should front to the public road, more or less flush with road line. The plaintiff states that she and her husband know nothing about building, and trusted entirely to their architects.

The architects went and saw the land and stepped it out in May, 1921. The specifications were signed on July 18, 1921, and the agreement with the contractor on September 14, 1921. The plaintiff says the building was begun on September 21, 1921, and Cumine says it was begun about September and Milne says September 21.

Freeman, husband of plaintiff, states there were four boundary stones at that date in position. Two were the plaintiff's boundary stones and two were French Municipal Road boundary stones, which is corroborated by his wife the plaintiff.

The official of the French Municipal Council who viewed the building and site states that he saw two Municipal stones but did not notice any owners' stones and stated further "I did not look to see if there were any Lot numbered stones," and states "the road

stones give the exact angle of the land" and says that the architects have only to make a request to the French Municipal Council and they will get a plan showing line of roadway. Mr. Moorhead, an architect who visited the site recently, states that he saw two Municipal roadway stones on the site and one comparatively far away. The contractor says he saw a Municipal stone and one of Freeman's stones. Milne says he saw one Municipal stone but no owner's stones.

The building is begun and when it had reached about 2 ft., a French official came to the contractor and pointed out he was encroaching on to the road, but he said he had no official notice so merely reported the matter to Cumine, but the building was not stopped. Later, an official notice came from the Municipal Council, but the contractor said nothing was done at the time. That Cumine told him "wait before changing the wall, because I have got a licence from French Municipal Council and as there are no regulations in the French Settlement I can go on." That this was said is denied by the defendants. But Mr. Milne does say that although he knew the French Regulations only allowed a verandah to overhang the road 3 ft., he made it 4 ft. and risked it. Mr. Milne says it was on October 20 when he heard of the encroachment and the building was up to first floor. The building is continued but ultimately after it had reached some height the French Municipal Council, as they had a right to do, made them pull down that part of the building which encroached on to the road.

The result of this encroachment was that the building was delayed, and some of the rooms became shortened, and some altered in shape; and it is now impossible to build the rooms in question according to the dimensions on the plans.

We now come to the question of how far the architects were responsible for the encroachment. Mr. Spence, an architect, was called and he states what is the custom as regards architects commencing to build on land in Shanghai. He says. "Sometimes we are given title deeds and an official plan. If we do not get them we should make a survey of site. It is a normal practice to make sure of the frontage. I should inquire at the French Council if widening schemes had lately taken or were likely to take place and generally as to the frontage; I should survey the land. The French Council will furnish one with plans of new sites showing individual boundary stones. I should insist on French Council delineating the road before starting foundations."

Mr. Moorhead, another architect called by the defendant, stated:—"I should not necessarily insist on title deeds and official plans. I should go to the site and should require some competent person to point out the boundaries. If I was satisfied that he knew what he was talking about when he pointed

out the boundary stones I should be satisfied. I should start building on the road stones. I had no difficulty in this case in finding the road stones when I went to see the site in case of not being certain of the road boundaries I should on my own responsibility go to the French Council. As an architect I consider that it would be my duty to see that the contractor built within the road line and within the boundary stones."

THE CONTRACTOR'S INSTRUCTIONS.

In this case there is no doubt that there was an encroachment on to the roadway and one corner of the building the northeast was outside one of the French Council road boundary stones.

Let us now see what the defendants did as regards building on the site. In the first place, the plans they gave the contractor, and the plans on which the contractor built, are merely plans of the building, without any intimation of the site, road line or continuous properties. Mr. Cumine says they did apply to French Municipal Council to get a "permit." "We did apply to Freeman for official plan on title deeds but he said he had not got the title deeds (There was a mortgage on the land and the title deeds were deposited with the solicitors of the Mortgagees.) He says: 'I can't say how the French Municipal Council could see from the plans we sent in the position on the site the building was to be placed.' Mr. Milne says he did see one of the Municipal stones, and says 'we could have got the road line by measuring from the Municipal stones on the site.' I did not make an application to the French Council myself, I sent an assistant but he came back and said he could not get plans. I was guided as to the road line by the rough fence; and in a letter written November 18, 1921 the defendants say: At the time of the survey of the site we were not guided by official plans showing the boundaries of your lot but your rough fence.

"The contractor had to get the road line by measuring from the west and east ends of the neighbouring property. The contractor had to get the road line: I saw one road stone at the time I inspected the land but later I saw two road stones."

The question is: did these architects take sufficient or even reasonable care that there should be no encroachment on the road. Milne says: "I did not realize there was likely to be an encroachment." On September 22, 1921, a day after the buildings were begun Freeman writes to the defendants "re measurement of land that my new house is to be erected on, I would like for you to have same surveyed according to the Municipal measurement (same as title deeds call for) as I have every reason to believe that my Chinese neighbours have encroached on part of the land."

It is true that this letter is written more with regard to the

west and east boundaries than to the road line on north. But one would have thought that it was sufficient to put the architects on the alert as showing that the owners had little knowledge of their boundaries.

The defendants wrote back asking for the official plan or title deeds, but Freeman said he had not got the title deeds as they were deposited as security at the lawyers' office. The title deeds have been since produced but they have no plans attached to them. On November 16, Freeman writes and warns the architects about the size of rooms and asks them to have them carefully measured "as under no circumstances can the rooms be made smaller than what the plans call for."

DEFENDANTS FOUND NEGLIGENT.

The defendants in this case took none of the precautions that Mr. Spence and Mr. Moorhead say are the normal customs of architects when building in Shanghai. They did not survey the land, in spite of their attention being called to necessity for survey on the day after the building was begun. They did not make sure of the frontage, but merely caused measurements to be made from the west fence to east fence. It is quite clear from the evidence we have heard from the Council official, Freeman, Zung Chong, the contractor, and Sing Tai, the foreman, that there were French Municipal stones on the road front, and Milne says he could have got the frontage by measuring from stone to stone. They did not get plans from the French Municipal Council, although the French official states that architects have only to make a request and they will get a plan showing road frontage. The defendants were satisfied by sending some assistant who could not speak French and were satisfied with his statement that he could not get plans.

They certainly got a "permit" from the French Municipal Council to build, but all they put before the Council was a plan of the building, showing no roads, or road frontage, and giving no indication on which part of the site they were going to place their building. Copies of the same plans were given to the contractor, merely a working man (Chinese). There was not a vestige of any road or area of site to guide him. And the architects appear to have considered that all the instructions necessary to be given to this uneducated Chinese was "build up to the road," no road being shown at all on the plan.

It is quite obvious that the defendants were negligent to a very considerable degree. There is no doubt that the architects undertook to supervise the building to be built by the contractor upon their own plans.

So much so, that the contractor was bound by his agreement with the owners of the land not to employ any other architects and was bound down to the specifications

arranged and set out in Cumine & Milne's office and bearing the name of the firm of "Cumine & Milne" on the cover. In one letter, Cumine & Milne say: "Your contractor whom you have yourself appointed outside of our office." This is quite incorrect. It is true the Freeman's introduced the contractor, as a man who had made a "tender" lower than some of the other tenders. He was brought to Cumine & Milne's office. Freeman asks if he is all right, and if they can get guarantees. The defendants accept him and he becomes the contractor who agrees to build under Cumine & Milne's supervision, direction, and on their plans.

THE QUESTION OF BRICKS.

The specifications mention that "all bricks used shall be of Sin Fong kiln of standard size; i.e. 5-in. by 10-in. by 2-in. and of even colour, sound and well burnt."

It is admitted that these bricks were not used but smaller ones. The defendants say that these sized bricks could not then be got and that it is the custom to accept a smaller brick instead. If that is so, why take the trouble definitely to put in the size 5" x 10" x 2"; why not leave it at "standard size?"

According to the plans some of the walls are to be 15" thick; Mr. Moorhead states that a 15" thick wall has now come to mean a brick and a half thickness. If the specified brick 5-in. x 10-in. x 2-in. had been used on this building the walls would have been 15" plus the mortar but it appears the walls built are only 14" including the mortar.

The plaintiff has made out a clear case against the defendants for negligence. And I find it was through the defendants' negligence that the building encroached on to the public road; that they have made some of the rooms smaller than agreed by the plans; and that they have not used the sized bricks that were agreed. But make no finding as to the mortar used. The result of their negligence being that the building has not been finished at the time agreed, consequently there is a loss of rent to plaintiffs.

Also, if the original plans as regards size of rooms are to be adhered to, it may necessitate pulling down parts of the building and re-erecting.

THE COUNTER-CLAIM DISMISSED.

As regards the counter-claim of defendants for architects' fees on the building: The law is perfectly clear on this point, that failure to complete from lack of skill in supervision, or negligence as architect in carrying out their duties in supervising and directing the builders imposes upon them the forfeiture of their fees under the Contract. (*Bracey v. Carter* 12. A & E 373. *Appleby & Myers* (1867) L.R. 2 Common Pleas p. 651. *Chandlers v. Goldthorpe* (1901) 1 Q.B. 624. Therefore, having already found that the defendants are negligent in this case I must

find against them on the counter-claim.

There will be judgement for plaintiffs on their claim and judgement for plaintiffs on the counter-claim, with costs.

I am not going to fix the amount of damages at the present moment because I have not sufficient evidence before me to say what rent the premises if built according to plan would realize at the present time. Nor have I got sufficient evidence before me on what it is necessary to do to the building to re-instate it as desired and agreed on by the plans. Nor can I say on the evidence before me what loss has been sustained by the use of the smaller sized brick. These are matters which will have to be referred to some expert for the purpose of ascertaining values.

ACTION FOR WRONGFUL DISMISSAL

Claim for £1,267 and \$8,000 in Supreme Court

An action for damages for wrongful dismissal, in breach of a contract of service dated November 29, 1918, was begun at H.M. Supreme Court, on Monday, before his Honour Judge Grain. The action is being brought by Mr. Edwin Arthur Long against Messrs. Kershaw, Leese & Co., Ltd., 8 Museum Road, and particulars of damage alleged are as follow:—

- (1) \$6,000 salary at the rate of \$500 per month for one year from January 1, 1922.
- (2) \$2,000, being salary at the above rate for four months, from December 31, 1922.
- (3) £40, living expenses in England, at £10 per week, for four weeks from December 11, 1921.
- (4) £175, cost of first class passage and expenses of journey from England to Shanghai in January, 1922.
- (5) £155, cost of a first class passage from Shanghai to England.
- (6) £503/9/1, the amount of commission at 1 per cent. on exports due under the agreement.
- (7) £44/0/8, commission at ¼ per cent. on imports.
- (8) £100, estimated amount of commission on exports at 1 per cent. up to December 31, 1922.
- (9) £150, estimated amount of commission at ¼ per cent. on imports up to December 31, 1922.
- (10) £100, estimated amount of commission at 5 per cent. on net profits up to December 31, 1922.

The total claim amounts to £1,267/9/9, and \$8,000.

Mr. Duncan McNeill appeared for plaintiff and Mr. R. N. Macleod for defendants.

His Honour gave leave to file a defence.

The British War Memorial at Hankow is now in such a state of completion that at a meeting held a few days ago it was decided that it should be unveiled on Remembrance Day, November 11.

WATSON'S MINERAL WATER FACTORY

Action for \$43,000 in Connexion with Purchase by a Chinese

The sale of Watson's Mineral Water Company was the subject of an action begun in H.M. Supreme Court last Friday before his Honour Judge Grain. The hearing will probably occupy some considerable time, and his Lordship intimated that he might take the unusual course of sitting all day and late on Monday in order to get the case well advanced before leaving for Tientsin (where he has two important insurance actions, and a divorce case, to try).

Plaintiff in this case is Kwauk Vee-kee, who put in a lengthy statement in support of his claim for damages amounting to \$43,353 and Tls. 338. According to this statement by an agreement in writing dated October 27, 1916, defendant (Mr. W. J. Haynes) purchased from A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., the company's aerated water factory at 134 North Szechuen Road Extension, and the Tiendong Road depot. A clause in this agreement provided that Mr. Haynes would be entitled to use the name of "Watson's Aerated Water Factory" in the English language, but that he would not be entitled to use the name of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., nor the six Chinese characters meaning "Watson's Great Medicine House," nor the Lion, Unicorn and Pagoda trade mark, except in so far as they appeared on then existing stocks of bottles and labels.

By an agreement dated May 29, 1919, Mr. Haynes sold the business to plaintiff as a going concern for \$95,000, \$4,000 being payable on execution of the agreement, \$62,500 on June 16 of that year, and the balance by three yearly instalments of \$9,500, to be secured by a bill of sale on the plant and machinery. This agreement was duly carried out.

ALLEGED UNTRUE REPRESENTATIONS.

Plaintiff now alleges that defendant made untrue representations concerning the business and had broken certain warranties given, in that the account of stock-in-trade and materials was incorrect. The stock list furnished included certain furniture and fittings which proved to be the property of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., and which plaintiff had been obliged to deliver up to that company. Further, the following valuations contained in the stock list were excessive, viz.,

A Ford delivery van valued at \$2,100 was useless and was quite worn out and was sold for \$420.

One light railway track valued at \$1,000 was useless and was sold as old iron for \$100.

A delivery van valued at \$150 was useless and only fetched an offer of \$5 at auction.

A Crossley gas engine valued at \$909 was obsolete and was sold for \$275.

One boiler feed pump valued at \$1,931 was declared dangerous by the Municipal Council's boiler inspector and was sold for \$275.

The stock also included bottles bearing the name and/or trade mark of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., ordered after defendant's purchase of the business and being, therefore, a breach of that argument.

Plaintiff alleged that defendant had no right or title to sell these bottles, furniture and fittings, nor to use the trade mark, so that plaintiff "did not have or enjoy quiet possession" after the sale. Plaintiff further alleges that the capacity of the plant has never been more than 2,200 dozen a day, though defendant represented that its capacity was 4,000 dozen a day, and that the capacity of the machinery for supplying charged water was 6,000 dozen a day. Defendant represented that the amount written off yearly for bad debts was about \$1,500, but at the time he had numerous bad debts, including one for \$4,827. Defendant also said that the largest amount of cash deposit against bottles was \$300, but at that time there was a deposit against bottles of \$4,000 made in May, 1918, by Ching Kee, and plaintiff had since been compelled to refund this sum.

A TRADE MARK DISPUTE.

It is further alleged that in June, 1919, defendant falsely and fraudulently represented to plaintiff's manager that the trade mark referred to had been registered in the Chinese Maritime Customs, but he must have been well aware that it had never been so registered. However, by means of this false and fraudulent representation, he induced plaintiff to use the trade mark, and plaintiff had consequently suffered damage. Plaintiff declares that defendant made these representations fraudulently either well knowing that they were false, or recklessly and not caring whether they were true or false.

As a consequence of plaintiff's use of the bottles referred to, and the trade mark, legal proceedings were instituted against him by Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., of Hongkong, but were withdrawn upon plaintiff entering into certain undertakings, involving amongst other things destruction of a quantity of the bottles and 100,000 labels. For these reasons, the business was worth far less than the sum of \$95,000 paid for it, and (the statement concluded) "plaintiff has lost \$9,942 and Tls. 338, and will lose \$33,411, and is otherwise greatly injured."

The defence traversed these allegations in detail, and gave a denial to most of them.

Mr. A. E. Seddon appeared for plaintiff and Mr. R. G. MacDonald for defendant.

A SALE OF BOTTLES.

Mr. Seddon opened the case at some length, presenting the plaintiff's case as above outlined. In the course of his speech, counsel said it was a curious thing that plaintiff never went round the property he was purchasing, nor did his representatives, who acted for him in the matter. They relied entirely upon the information which

was given to them by Mr. Haynes, and they did not think it necessary to make an inspection because they trusted him. Whilst on the subject of the bottles ordered from Japan, counsel mentioned that plaintiff's manager received complaints about certain bad water that was being sold. He made investigations and found that what had happened was that during the time the business belonged to Mr. Haynes he sold certain empty bottles to a dealer. The latter in turn sold them to a Chinese, who filled the bottles with water—not good water—and sold them outside the Settlement. It was partly on account of this that A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. (Hong-kong) started proceedings to obtain an injunction.

Evidence as to negotiations leading up to the purchase of the property was then given by Mr. Chow, who acted as plaintiff's representative.

"I think it would be right to say," began Mr. MacDonald, in cross-examination, "that you don't really remember very much about it?"

Witness—I can only remember roughly.

Counsel quoted a letter written to witness by defendant in the early stages of the negotiations, in which letter Mr. Haynes mentioned that he still had in stock bottles bearing the name of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., and that more would arrive from Japan, because he had been unable to get the mould changed at the factory in Japan.

Witness said he did not remember receiving this letter.

Counsel—So that, long before the agreement was made Mr. Haynes thought this matter of sufficient importance to write and tell you about it?

Witness—I do not think I ever received that letter. At that time we had every confidence, because the company had a very good name with the Chinese, and Mr. Haynes had been manager of the factory since it started.

Was any obstacle placed in your way against inspecting the factory?—None at all.

AN OFFER TO MR. HAYNES.

Two days ago did you not offer to pay Mr. Haynes \$20,000 to settle these two actions (he has a judgment of \$28,000 in the Mixed Court)?

Witness—I strongly object to answering questions on that matter. I consider it confidential.

His Lordship—You have a perfect right to decline to answer the question, but Mr. MacDonald may then comment on your refusal.

Counsel—Did you make that offer?

Witness—I offered \$20,000, and Mr. Haynes asked for \$30,000.

You made that offer because Mr. Kwok instructed you to do so. You also said that Mr. Kwok had made another offer which was so ridiculous that you would not waste Mr. Haynes' time about it?—I did not say that.

And Mr. Haynes told you that no matter how long he remained here, he would have the charge of fraud absolutely and unreservedly

withdrawn?—He said he would accept \$30,000 (in settlement of the two Mixed Court actions) and I made a counter-offer of \$20,000.

You know the present claim is for \$43,000?—I do not know.

And a charge of fraud has been made?—I do not know.

You know that Mr. Haynes is a man of the utmost honour and integrity?—As a friend of very short standing, I do not know. I only knew him for two months, during the negotiations.

His Lordship—You have just said you placed absolute confidence in the business which he managed?

EULOGISTIC SPEECHES.

Counsel—Some time in July, about a fortnight after the contract had been completed, and when you had had plenty of time to look round the factory, a presentation tea service was given to Mr. Haynes?

Witness—I do not know what happened after the negotiations were completed?

Counsel—And on that occasion speeches were made eulogizing the character of Mr. Haynes?—I do not know.

His Lordship—Eulogistic speeches will not affect my mind on the subject.

Counsel—They were made by plaintiff, after he had had an opportunity of seeing how things were at the factory.

PLAINTIFF'S EVIDENCE.

Plaintiff was then called, and in answer to Mr. Seddon, described the various stages in the negotiations. Witness made some inquiries about the business before signing the contract. Prior to this he had never seen the factory.

"Isn't that rather curious?" asked Mr. Seddon?

Witness—I trusted Mr. Haynes, and believed his statements.

The property was not checked either by witness or his representatives, because witness expected Mr. Haynes to continue as manager for about four months. It was first checked after Mr. Haynes had left for Home. Before the contract was signed nothing was said to witness about the trade mark. He did not contest legal proceedings instituted by A. S. Watson & Co., because he was afraid his business would be closed by order of the Mixed Court. The difference between the two trade marks could only be seen on looking closely at the label.

Mr. MacDonald—I suggest that there is as much difference between the two trade marks as there is between either of them and the royal coat of arms!

Counsel explained that A. S. Watson & Co.'s trade mark was composed of the dragon and the unicorn, representing the union of England and China, while that of plaintiff's concern showed two lions extracting strength from the sweetness of Watson's Mineral Waters.

The hearing was adjourned.

Question of Value Now

Mr. R. G. MacDonald, on Saturday, continued his cross-examination of plaintiff, questioning him as to his acceptance of the valuation put upon the concern. Kwauk said that he looked at the valuation, but did not make any inquiries. He trusted Mr. Haynes and left the matter in the hands of his manager.

Counsel—You never made any complaint about the capacity of the plant until the statement of claim was made out?—No.

Nor as to the alleged bad debts, and the outstanding deposits?—No. The shroff engaged by Mr. Haynes absconded.

Mr. MacDonald—That may be very interesting, but it has nothing to do with this case.

Questioned with regard to the trade mark, witness said he understood that registration with the Customs protected him from any charge of infringement.

Counsel—Don't you know that the Customs simply give you a receipt as a matter of record, and that it confers no right at all? There is nothing to prevent any number of people registering exactly the same trade mark in colourable imitation of anything they like.

His Lordship—What was the basis of the action started in the Mixed Court on this question?

Counsel—That is what I am waiting to hear. (To witness)—You say that defendant falsely and fraudulently represented that this trade mark had been registered with the Customs?—Yes.

And that by means of such false and fraudulent representation he induced you to use the trade mark, whereby you suffered damage?—Yes.

If it had been registered you would have suffered exactly the same damage, would you not?—How could I?

The same action would have been brought by A. S. Watson & Co. of Hongkong?—I should have been able to defend it by saying the trade mark had been registered. I compromised because I found it had not been registered.

Since you took over the business, it has been very successful?—Yes, very good.

Would you sell it back to Mr. Haynes for \$95,000?—I have put in more capital, and new machinery.

Supposing you had put in an additional \$50,000, would you be prepared to sell for \$145,000?—It is within my power.

The question was repeated and the same answer given, whereupon counsel observed: We will leave it at that. The witness is obviously disinclined to answer.

The business is expanding and getting more successful every day, counsel suggested. You got a very good bargain when you bought it?—I have got an efficient manager.

It was an excellent bargain at \$95,000?—No, it cannot be considered cheap.

Counsel further cross-examined to show that the motor-car and other equipment alleged to have been considerably over-valued, and which he had to sell at a loss, had been

disposed of by witness to his friends at nominal prices, and were gifts rather than sales.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

Conclusion of Plaintiff's Case

At Monday's hearing, in cross-examination by Mr. MacDonald, a Chinese in charge of one of the departments of the factory denied that defendant gave a warning that the use of certain bottles would be contrary to the agreement with A. S. Watson Co., Ltd. He did not remember whether Mr. Haynes told them the name of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., or their trade mark, must not be used on any new stock.

The Chinese foreman gave evidence that 2,200 dozen was the limit of production, working from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

In answer to Mr. MacDonald, witness admitted that the machinery would stand being worked for 23 hours per day.

Mr. Charles Piens, plaintiff's manager, in answer to Mr. Seddon, said he had nothing to do with the sale negotiations. He had entire management of the business, apart from financial matters. Plaintiff knew very little about business. He was a poor business man. Until he went to the factory, witness did not understand what a soda water machine was, but defendant showed him round and explained everything. It was not until they were removing their office from Nanking Road that they found the furniture belonged to A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. A coolie pointed this out. The utmost capacity of the plant was 2,000 dozen, in a working day of from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

THE LIGHT RAILWAY.

Describing the sale of equipment alleged to have been over-valued, witness said the light railway had been lying under water behind the factory and was sold as old iron. He would not have given \$5 for it. The delivery van had to be repainted before being sent to auction.

His Lordship—To cover defects?

Witness, continuing, said he was struck by the similarity between the trade mark of A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., and that of Watson's Mineral Water Co., and spoke to Mr. Haynes about it. These trade marks were not intended to be looked at by highly intellectual people, and thousands of the Chinese would be unable to distinguish between a lion and a unicorn. Witness asked defendant if the trade mark had been registered at Hongkong, and Mr. Haynes replied: "This is China I have registered the trade mark at the Customs, and that is all that is necessary." Witness called Mr. Kwok's attention to it, but he had unbounded confidence in Mr. Haynes and said it would be all right if he had registered it.

His Lordship—I understand that as far as Shanghai is concerned it makes no difference whether you register or not.

Mr. Seddon—That is so. It is entirely a question of "passing off." Registration with the Customs in Shanghai is evidence of "passing off."

Witness added that when Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd. sought for an injunction, he went to the Customs and found that the trade mark had not been registered. The good-will of the business was now worth very much more than when plaintiff purchased the concern, because of the new machinery, capital and hard work put into it.

A MAN OF INTEGRITY.

In cross-examination, witness said that he was responsible for working out particulars of claim, under instructions from plaintiff. He had always been on good terms with Mr. Haynes and still considered him to be a man of honour and integrity.

Counsel—You know he is charged with the most serious charge which can be brought against a man outside criminal law?

Witness—What charges?

Mr. Seddon—There is only one charge.

Mr. MacDonald—Every single representation is put down as being fraudulent.

Witness suggested that Mr. Haynes might have been mistaken. He admitted that no obstacles were placed in anybody's way against full investigation of the business.

The hearing was further adjourned.

INQUEST ON LATE MR. R. V. JONES

Death Due to Fracture of the Skull from a Blow Received in a Fight

The death of Robert Vincent Jones, a young man who was fatally injured in a brawl which took place in Hongkew on the evening of the 17th ultimo, was the subject of an inquiry held by Mr. G. W. King, H. M. Coroner, on Wednesday.

Dr. E. L. Marsh stated that deceased was admitted to the General Hospital on Monday evening, the 19th instant, and was seen by witness shortly after admission. He was suffering from symptoms of fracture of the base of the skull, with high fever, and died 39 hours after admission. He was sensible, and complained of pains in the head behind the left eye, and of pains in the body, especially on the right side of the chest. He told witness that he had been injured in a fight with American sailors on the previous Saturday evening at or near the Trocadero Restaurant, but did not know exactly how he had received his injury as he was drunk at the time. He thought someone had hit him on the head with a heavy stick. There were no broken ribs nor any discolouration suggesting

injury from a blow on the chest. On the following morning, deceased was seen by Drs. Gauntlett and Bolton in consultation, and later by Drs. Marshall and Billingham. He died at 9 on the morning of the 21st after having been unconscious for some hours. Dr. Marsh went on to say that he made the post-mortem examination in the presence of a number of U. S. Naval officers and officials. In witness's opinion, death was due to fracture of the base of the skull, complicated by fever and inflammation of the right lung.

It appeared, witness added, that there had been only one blow, a severe one, over the left eye. It might have been caused by a heavy fist, armed with a ring, or a heavy stick. The inflammation did not seem to have been caused by a blow. It might have been due to deceased falling heavily on his side, or to some one kneeling upon him.

A Chinese woman residing at 1432 Quinsan Road described how deceased was taken to her house after the affair. His face was covered with blood and he collapsed on arrival, but recovered, washed himself and went to sleep. Next day he refused to go to hospital, saying he would be all right on the following day, but he was eventually persuaded to go.

A COWARD'S ACT.

Robert Henry Blackwood, of Woosung Road, who was passing near the Astor Bar at the time of the affair, said that he noticed two civilians on the side-walk, one of them trying to ward off a blow which the other was delivering with his fist. He fell backwards, but attempted to rise. He was on his hands and knees when the other man gave him a kick, striking him on the head. Witness intervened to prevent a second blow, catching the man by the back of the neck to pull him away, and telling him he was brute to behave in that manner. Witness threatened to have him arrested, and he at once went away. Witness got the man on the pavement to his feet, and then discovered that it was Jones, whom he knew slightly. Witness advised him to get into a ricksha and go home, but he said he was going to declare war on the American Navy—he was going to "beat 'em up." There were a number of people gathered round, and when Jones made this remark a sailor gave him a back-hander and he fell backwards. Witness went into the Trocadero Bar to find out what had happened, and there heard that Jones had been drinking with a number of people and had no money to pay when it came to his turn.

Witness mentioned that when the unknown man, in civilian clothes, kicked deceased, sailors and others who were standing near were angry, and seeing the odds were against him, he walked away.

SOME PERSON UNKNOWN.

Chief Detective Inspector Reeves, giving the results of his investiga-

tion of the case, said no evidence could be obtained as to who kicked deceased.

The Coroner—What evidence have you got that the man was an American citizen?

Inspector Reeves—None, except that he had been in the company of Americans.

The Coroner—It has been freely stated that the man's death was caused by an American.

Inspector Reeves—In his original statement, Blackwood said the man was an American sailor in mufti.

The Coroner—He did not say that this afternoon.

Inspector Reeves—A witness who is not now in Shanghai reported that deceased was with a party of American sailors, some of whom were in mufti.

The Coroner returned a verdict to the effect that death was due to a blow received by the deceased outside the Trocadero, from some person unknown.

"TYPHOON" IN QUINSAN GARDENS

A Breezy Sunday Afternoon Ending with a Charge of Assault in Police Court

The amenities of life in Quinsan Gardens engaged the attention of Mr. G. W. King at H. M. Police Court on Wednesday, when Mrs. Fannie Priest was summoned for assaulting Mr. J. Flmont.

Mr. K. E. Newman appeared for defendant.

Mr. Elmont stated that on Sunday he saw his wife talking to defendant in Quinsan Gardens, and admonished her, saying "I told you before not to speak to that woman." Mrs. Priest thereupon started screaming that witness had insulted her and that she would have him arrested. She held him and gave him a push as he was going towards the policeman on duty outside the gate. She insisted upon his being arrested, saying that he was a thief and a robber and had insulted her. It was pointed out to the policeman that he had better be careful about making an arrest, because witness had done nothing.

His Worship—Why did you tell your wife not to speak to defendant?

Witness—Because she was always talking about her troubles, and it annoys my wife.

Defendant's story was that complainant called her "a dirty bad woman," and also used another uncomplimentary expression. She did not assault him, but simply called for the police.

His Worship—You have been here before?

Defendant—Yes.

His Worship—And on that occasion I believe a gentleman described you as a typhoon, or a hurricane.

Defendant—They can describe anything.

His Worship—The suggestion was that you had a bit of a hot temper?

Defendant—That case was dismissed.

His Worship adjourned the case for a week for the attendance of other witnesses, and observed that in the meantime he hoped the parties would keep apart and hold no more discussions in Quinsan Gardens.

A MASTER MARINER'S LICENCE

The Case Against J. Thomson in the Police Court: The American Practice

A prosecution of considerable interest to shipping men was opened at H. M. Police Court on Tuesday when John Thomson, who describes himself as a master mariner, appeared before Mr. G. W. King charged that, between March 4, 1920, and December 9, 1921, he forged a document purporting to be a licence issued by the United States Department of Commerce given to masters of sailing and steam vessels of over 700 gross tonnage.

The charge upon which John Thomson had been indicted by the U.S. authorities since December was withdrawn by Mr. N. E. Lurton at the U.S. Commissioner's Court on Tuesday, on the application of Mr. L. G. Husar, District Attorney. In moving the dismissal of the case, Mr. Husar said that the U.S. Government was now satisfied as to the identity of the prisoner, who was a British subject.

Thomson had not gained his freedom for more than a few minutes before he was arrested outside the American Post Office, and charged in the afternoon before Mr. G. W. King at H.M. Police Court with the same offence.

Mr. S. H. McKean appeared for the Crown, and Mr. R. G. MacDonald represented the prisoner. Mr. L. G. Husar watched the proceedings on behalf of the U.S. authorities.

Det.-Sgt. J. Douglas, giving evidence of arrest, said he received a warrant for Thomson's arrest on the 23rd instant and executed it at 10 a.m. yesterday morning. After receiving the usual caution, defendant made no reply to the charge.

Mr. MacDonald said that in a criminal case of such as this one was he felt it to be his duty to press for an immediate hearing. The proceedings pending against Capt. Thomson had been the cause of his suffering almost unendurable hardship. As long ago as five months he has charged at the American Court. That charge had been hanging over him ever since. It had prevented him from getting employment on a ship. He expected in fact next week to obtain employment in the capacity of a master. During those five months the prosecution had had ample time

to obtain their material and witnesses to proceed with the case. Counsel asked that the case be investigated at once, or at least disposed of as quickly as possible. The Magistrate—If the defendant has been charged for all this time why didn't he say he was a British subject.

Defendant—I swore I was a British subject at the first hearing. On the day I was charged I had a British passport.

The Magistrate—Did you have American papers?

Defendant—Yes.

In reply to questions put to Mr. McKean by his Worship the interesting fact was elicited that on the 23rd instant the defendant was no longer technically recognized as an American citizen, for on that day the warrant was issued; yet the proceedings against him in the U.S. Court for China had only been withdrawn on that morning.

Mr. McKean mentioned that he would prefer a longer adjournment as it would be necessary to call witness who were officials themselves and would perhaps find it difficult to get away without due notice. Counsel did not oppose bail, but asked that it should be in a substantial sum.

Eventually bail was fixed in \$500 and the case adjourned until next morning.

At Wednesday's hearing Mr. S. H. McKean and Mr. L. G. Husar, U. S. District Attorney, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. R. G. MacDonald and Mr. J. B. Davies were for the defence.

Mr. J. T. Wright, Vice-Consul in charge of the U. S. Shipping Office, gave evidence that early in December, Thomson called at his office and produced a document purporting to be a master mariner's licence and stated that he wanted to obtain employment. He also presented a document purporting to be a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States. He stated that he was an American citizen, and that he had papers of naturalization. He produced a document purporting to be a naturalization certificate issued in New York. An endorsement at the bottom of the master's certificate seemed peculiar to witness, who had never before seen a sailing certificate endorsed for steam. Thomson left the documents and, as instructed, called again in two or three days, when he was told the Consul-General considered there was something peculiar about the certificate. Later, he signed a document stating that he was a master mariner and desired to secure employment on an American vessel plying the Yangtze River. Thomson said he preferred inland waters.

Mr. MacDonald—Are you quite sure a sailing vessel licence is never endorsed like this for steam?

Witness—I am quite certain.

THE QUESTION OF CERTIFICATES.

Mr. C. J. Skaglin, who stated that he was an American born citizen and had been a ship's

master since 1915, gave evidence that the U. S. Department of Commerce issued separate licences for sail and steam.

It was pointed out to witness that defendant's certificate was endorsed: "Any ocean, any vessel, any tonnage," and the question was put: Has the Department ever issued such a certificate?

Mr. MacDonald, objected, saying the witness could not answer the question.

Mr. McKean—Is such a certificate issued by the Department of Commerce valid?

Mr. MacDonald also objected to this question.

Witness said that, so far as he knew, no such certificate was ever issued by the Department. Continuing witness stated that he met defendant in Hongkong last year. He said that he was an American master, and witness observed that he did not think it was possible for him to hold an American certificate if he was a British subject. His reply was that certificates were quite easily obtainable in America, that almost anybody could get one over there. Witness pointed out that it had only been possible for a foreigner to use a "red ink licence" for the period of the war.

THE SHORTAGE OF MEN.

Mr. MacDonald—In 1920 was not the U. S. Shipping Board short of men and anxious to get men of experience as masters of their ships?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. MacDonald—And they were even ready to take people with glass eyes and wooden legs?

Witness—No, sir.

His Worship—There would also have been a shortage of ships if they had taken men with glass eyes.

Witness said that, owing to the shortage of men, they took British masters with British certificates. They would take any foreigner with his own national certificate, but no foreigner was given an American certificate.

Captain W. E. Kirby, secretary of the China Coast Officers' Guild, identified an application for membership of the Guild made in 1915 and signed by a J. Thomson, second officer, Hsin Peking. In November last a meeting was held. At a later interview, witness asked Thomson for his certificate of competency and he stated that he had never had a British master's certificate, but that he held an American master's licence. He produced a certificate and witness immediately noticed there was something wrong with it.

Witness was proceeding to explain what the "something wrong" was, when Mr. MacDonald objected to his statement with regard to the writing on the certificate, and the objection was sustained.

Witness went on to say that he communicated with the Inspector of Hulls and Boilers at New York, receiving a reply which was handed over to the U. S. authorities. As far as witness knew, American

sail and steam licences were issued separately.

At this point Mr. McKean asked for an adjournment.

CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

In asking for substantial bail, Mr. Husar stated that the case was an unusually serious one and involved not only defendant but men in Washington and New York. The case for the prosecution was that defendant was not qualified to be the master of any ship, let alone a passenger ship, and his use of the certificate might involve the lives and property of others.

His Worship said he would allow bail, two British sureties of \$500, and defendant in a similar sum.

A Question of Handwriting

At Thursday's hearing, Captain W. I. Eisler, marine surveyor and special representative of the U.S. Shipping Board, stated that he first met defendant in 1917. As marine superintendent for the Standard Oil Company, witness received from defendant a number of applications for employment, written and signed by him. The letters produced were signed by the accused.

Thomas Ewart Hammond, of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, gave evidence as an expert in the examination of signatures.

Mr. MacDonald submitted that the qualifications mentioned by Mr. Hammond were not those of a hand-writing expert.

Mr. McKean recalled that the only other similar case on local record was that in which Mr. Craig was involved, and the evidence of Mr. Hammond's predecessor at the Bank was admitted in reference to a telegram found in the safe.

The point was discussed whether witness should give his opinion as to agreement between the hand-writing of the letters produced and the endorsement on the licence alleged to have been forged and his Worship said he did not think Mr. Hammond's evidence could be taken.

CAPT. EISLER ON THE SIGNATURES.

Captain Eisler, re-called, said he was familiar with the masters' certificates issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Formerly, if an officer had the qualifications as master of a sailing vessel, it was endorsed upon his steam certificate, but it had never been the case that a sailing certificate could be endorsed for steam. Captain Eisler went on to say that he was official surveyor for the U.S. Government, and as such was familiar with the signatures of Mr. Charlton, Inspector of Hulls, New York, and Mr. J. L. Crome, Inspector of Boilers. The signatures on defendant's certificate purporting to be a master's licence were decidedly not those of Messrs. Charlton and Crome. Witness was of opinion that the other name on the certificate—"John Thomson"—was written by defendant.

Counsel was proceeding to question witness as to who wrote the

words on the certificate "any ocean, any vessel, any tonnage," but Mr. MacDonald objected, and the objection was sustained.

How long have you been studying hand-writing? asked Mr. MacDonald.

I have been studying Thomson's hand-writing for five or six months, since this matter came to my knowledge.

Asked as to the documents his study was based on, witness said that since he got into this trouble Thomson had been at his office a number of times, pleading with witness to get him out of it. He brought with him a lot of correspondence, and witness looked at his letters to see if the hand-writing agreed with that on the certificate alleged to have been forged.

THE POSITION IN 1920.

Mr. MacDonald—In 1920, there was a very serious shortage of skilled men?

Witness—No, there was a surplus. A number of men wrote out here asking if I could find employment for them. There was a shortage during the war, but not after the close of 1919. Up to then there had been a very serious shortage for two years.

Mr. MacDonald—Do you know that at the end of 1919 or 1920 some of the officials connected with the United States Shipping Board were not above suspicion, and that there were complaints in regard to the issue of these licences?

Witness—I certainly have never heard, and it has never come to my knowledge, that any officials of the U.S. Shipping Board were under suspicion for anything.

Mr. MacDonald—Then you did not hear Mr. Husar when he was speaking on the question of bail.

Mr. Husar—I have been misunderstood, I said nothing about the Shipping Board.

Captain Eisler protested against the suggestion, saying he considered it to be an insult.

Mr. MacDonald—That was certainly my understanding of what Mr. Husar said.

His Worship—There may have been irregularities by some understrapper.

The hearing was adjourned until this morning, there being one more witness for the prosecution, to give formal evidence.

A SEVENTEEN-YEAR OLD VAGRANT

Foreign Boy in Police Court

Ernest Roberts, a respectably dressed youth 17 years of age, appeared before Mr. G. W. King at H. M. Police Court on Thursday, charged with begging.

His Worship—You are described as a school boy, of no fixed abode. Is that right?

Defendant—Yes, sir.

Roberts went on to say that he left school in April, and had been "kicked out" by his people. He

had lived at various places, including the Wayport Rooms.

Inspector Mackenzie informed the court that the lad's relatives absolutely refused to have anything further to do with him. One of his sisters had to turn him out because of his bad conduct, and another sister had to send him away in similar circumstances. His brother stated that he had done all in his power to help him, and had now absolutely finished with the lad, after having got him out of numerous difficulties.

Miss Jewell, of 10 Quinsan Gardens, stated that on Wednesday night, Roberts called at her house and asked for a night's lodging. She gave him supper and then sent for the police. "I thought it would be best to hand him over to the police," said witness, "because if I had given him lodging for the night he would have been no better off to-day. I had to make him a vagrant, having been told, in reference to another such case which I assisted, that as long as a person had a roof over his head the authorities could do nothing."

His Worship, in entering a conviction, advised the boy to go to the casual ward for the time being. He was unfortunate, but it appeared that a good many of his misfortunes were of his own making. Mr. King warned him that unless he changed his conduct he would inevitably find himself in gaol, and once a man got in gaol he was finished.

DOCTOR CHARGED BY HOUSEBOY

Scuffle in the Dining Room

Dr. Chadwick Thomas Kew, of 17 Carter Road, appeared at H.M. Police Court on Thursday before Mr. G. W. King to answer a summons by his houseboy for an assault.

The boy's story was that after tiffin on Saturday afternoon he was putting away some things in the dining room when a drawer fell making "a littee noise." Witness continued: "Master he come drawing room, he kickee me, he kickee me three four time. I talkee 'You no can kickee me.' Another gentleman come, he catchee me neck, hitee me on back. Master say 'You go away.' I say: 'All light, You pay me wages, I go.' Master telephone police station. I talkee Mr. Yorkee telephone, he say 'Suppose you catchee wages, you go away. Suppose you come police station said, catchee trouble.'"

His Worship—Before time have got trouble?

Witness—Other time master allee time makee trouble. I no pay answer.

Dr. Kew's story was that there had been some little trouble leading up to the scuffle. He was in the drawing room, reading, when he heard a terrible rattling of dining room. Then there was a knives, spoons and forks in the

tremendous crash of cutlery on the floor. Witness immediately jumped up from the couch and, book in hand, and went up to the boy with the intention of getting hold of him and putting him out of the house.

His Worship—Why?

Witness—Because he had got quite out of control. Without question he was drunk. Before I touched him, however, he gripped me by the shirt collar. Instead of leaving go when I told him, he put on pressure and twisted the collar. Witness had to call for help to get free.

Mr. J. S. Leslie, who went to the assistance of Dr. Kew, said that he had to strike the boy, after having warned him several times, before he would release his hold. Witness could not say how the complainant came to get a black eye.

His Worship said no doubt defendant was to blame. He had started to put the boy out of the house and found him to be too strong, so that Mr. Leslie had to interfere. Defendant would have to pay the cost of the summons.

U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

Sailor's Assault on a Woman

Before Mr. N. E. Lurton, Commissioner, at the U. S. Court for China on Saturday, H. B. Kreuse, a seaman on the U. S. S. Talbot, was charged with assaulting a woman on the Bund, and creating a disturbance.

Sub-Inspector Powell said that a Chinese girl was sitting on one of the Bund seats on Friday evening, when the defendant sat down beside her. He put his arms round her neck. She resented his attentions, and was assaulted by him.

Mr. C. H. Williams, commission agent and formerly U. S. Court Marshal, stated that he noticed two sailors go up to a Chinese woman dressed in foreign clothes. She walked off and presently the sailors approached witness's seat. He heard defendant's companion offer him \$150 if he could "get off" with "Baby Mine." When she sat down again defendant accordingly took a seat between a civilian and the woman. She got up almost immediately, speaking to the sailor in an indignant tone of voice. She had gone about 20 yd. along the Bund when the defendant jumped from the seat and ran after her. He threw her to the ground, after clutching her by the throat.

"When they both fell over," said witness, "I rushed forward, stepped over the woman and pulled the sailor aside. I told him he was a disgrace to his uniform. He was most abusive, and appeared from my speech to assume that I was an Englishman. This seemed to annoy him greatly and he became still more abusive."

After threatening to give the man in charge, witness walked off. The matter seemed ended, but a

few minutes later defendant came back again. He said he had been speaking to somebody who had said witness was an Englishman. Defendant again told witness what he thought about English people and himself. When some of the sailor's comrades came up, he got very brave. It became necessary to have him arrested.

Mr. X. Biettel gave his version of the affair, and recalled certain language used by the defendant to the woman.

Mr. Thurston Porter, the U. S. Marshal, said he took the accused into custody. He happened to be passing along the Bund when the police were endeavouring to remove the defendant to the police station.

Defendant said he only shook the woman "to scare her." They toppled over together. Concerning the allegation that he had again created a disturbance, one of his friends spurred him on. This friend said, "Will you take that from a 'dirty English pup.'"

In fining him G. \$25, the Commissioner severely rebuked the bluejacket for his behaviour. The Court did not want to have the public believe that American sailors could be guilty of such disgusting conduct. It grieved him that an American sailor should come into Court for such an offence. Defendant was handed over to the U. S. naval authorities.

Yalu Road Brawl

Two Filipino seamen, Jacinto Pronto, from the str. President Lincoln, and E. Aiangotoe, from the str. President Cleveland, were charged with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting the police.

Inspector Sinclair said the police were called to a house in Yalu Road, on Friday night, where a number of seafaring men were creating a disturbance. When two Japanese constables came to the assistance of the Chinese inmates, the defendants and others were demanding admittance. The two men in Court were drunk.

Japanese P.C. 10, giving evidence of arrest, said he was struck on the head by one of the Filipinos, who took away his bâton. The blow rendered witness unconscious.

Another Japanese police officer corroborated. He said that the brawl originated in Woosung Road. Before witness arrested Pronto, the latter had assaulted another Japanese.

A special watchman employed at the American gaol produced a revolver and cartridges found on Aiangotoe, who stated that he brought the pistol ashore for protection as he had on him \$70.

Pronto was sentenced to five days and his companion to 10 days in the American gaol.

Serious Charge Withdrawn

The case of Iver Keinanan, formerly an oiler on the str. West Nomentum, on which ship he was arrested in connexion with an

alleged stabbing affray, and who has been in the American consular gaol since last February, awaiting trial, was mentioned. The prisoner did not put in an appearance, but Mr. L. G. Husar, the District Attorney, made an application on his behalf.

Bail had originally been fixed at \$2,500, said the District Attorney, but the man had been in prison since February. In the meantime, the prosecuting witness had completely recovered, and had agreed not to press the charge. All material witnesses had left the jurisdiction. He suggested that the prisoner might be told to leave the jurisdiction and that if he returned he would be proceeded against.

The Commissioner said he could not force the prisoner to leave the jurisdiction, but made an order for his release on his own recognizances.

A Question of Nationality

Mention was made by Mr. R. T. Bryan of proceedings pending against John Thomson, who describes himself as a master mariner and a British subject, but is also said to be an American. Counsel said that efforts had been made on the previous evening to apprehend the man, who, however, could not be found.

An adjournment until the next session was granted.

Motor Car Cases.

F. W. Schlobohm, service garage manager, appeared on a summons for failing to obey traffic signals and for using a car without a licence.

Chief Insp. Kinipple called witnesses to show that Schlobohm, at the southwest corner of Bubbling Well and Mohawk Roads, on the 13th instant, drove a car, No. 3185, and failed to stop when signalled to do so.

An official of the Revenue Office, S.M.C., explained that No. 3185 was returned on May 9. The licence was re-issued for that number on the 15th instant. In the intervening time No. 3185 had been without a licence.

Defendant stated emphatically that, to the best of his knowledge, the car was not out of the shop that day, while he denied driving down Mohawk Road at the time mentioned.

The summons was dismissed.

F. J. Davis was summoned for driving a motor vehicle without a driver's licence. He admitted the offence and said that he had only been in Shanghai a few weeks. His chauffeur had a licence, but, as he (defendant) never drove a car, he had not applied for a driving licence. The other day he was obliged to dismiss the chauffeur and this necessitated him driving the car himself.

Chief Inspector Kinipple stated that the defendant had been involved in a minor accident. When asked to produce his licence, he showed some one else's.

A caution was entered.

Tom Gunn, an aviator, was charged with causing an obstruction in Hankow Road.

Chief Inspector Kinipple said defendant three times refused to park his car on the regulation side of a white line on the Hankow Road stand. The constable on duty had instructions to see that no car encroached beyond the line, to prevent the possibility of a serious collision in the event of motor fire engines proceeding down that thoroughfare as they often did. The defendant was cautioned.

A CHINESE LAWYER CHARGED

Motion for Disbarment: Danger of Dealing with Agents: Defendant Acquitted

A Chinese lawyer, Y. C. Linn (Ling Yung-ching), appeared before Mr. R. P. Tenney (American Assessor) and Magistrate Loh at the Mixed Court last Friday morning to show cause why he should not be disbarred from practice.

Mr. Y. S. Ziar, of Messrs. Platt & Co., appeared for the defence, and asked whether or not any informations had been filed against Linn, as is generally necessary in such cases as these.

The Assessor replied that Linn was asked to show (1) why he sued for a Chinese lady in a case when he had no authority from the woman to sue, thus fostering litigation, and (2) why he asked for an adjournment on the ground that his clients were not in Shanghai when, as a matter of fact, they were.

Mr. Ziar—When the case in question was dismissed there must have been some definite statement or information against Linn to make the Court think there was reasonable cause for disbarring him. So far I can see none. This is a very serious charge and it is necessary for us to know what is the information before the Court.

The Assessor: Here is some correspondence from Dr. Fischer (handing a bundle of papers to Mr. Ziar).

ACTING IN ALL GOOD FAITH.

Mr. Ziar (continuing)—From this it appears that Linn has taken this case into court without instructions. Mrs. Sung says she never gave instructions to Chang Su-vung to sue Zau Ngauh-fang. This may be the case, but Chang on the other hand gave instructions to Linn to sue. It is the usual practice, especially in China, that we lawyers have to take instructions not from women direct, because they are afraid to go to law offices, but from men supposed to be their agents. I respectfully submit that Linn took the instructions as coming from Mrs. Sung, through her duly appointed agent Chang, and he believed them to be genuine. Chang, it appears, fooled Linn, but this does not constitute a crime on Linn's part. Instead of being

blamed, Linn should be given credit as he had reason to believe that the instructions were genuine. This power of attorney (handing it in to the Bench) has been signed by Chang, so it is quite plain that, aside from other indirect evidence, Linn believed he was acting for Mrs. Sung. When an application was made by Linn at the outset of this same case for immediate security before Messrs. Blackburn and Yui, this was granted because the Court in this instance took Chang as the agent for the woman. As to the application for an adjournment on the ground that his clients were not in Shanghai, Linn had every reason to believe that this was so, statements in this connexion also being received from Chang.

Linn, called to the witness box, said that he acted in good faith on the instructions from Chang who he had every reason to believe was agent for the woman. He did not know that the woman was in Shanghai and had never dealt with her personally. In fact he had never seen her. The man Chang was out of Shanghai at the present time.

DEFENDANT REPRIMANDED.

The Court, after consideration, said the matter was a very serious one, but there was not sufficient ground for disbarment. Defendant represented a client he had never seen, which was not a proper step to take. He should not have represented any party unless he had received direct instructions. He would, therefore, be severely reprimanded and cautioned against such acts in future.

THE MISSING GASOLINE

Additional Evidence at Mixed Court

No further light was thrown on the circumstances surrounding the audacious theft two weeks ago of eight 80-gallon drums of motor spirit, the property of the Electricity Dept., S. M. C., when, at the Mixed Court on Monday, Messrs. Mead and Li again had before them Johnson Chao, proprietor of Johnson's Garage. He was charged on remand with being a receiver of the missing gasoline. The alleged thieves, chauffeurs then in municipal employ, are believed to have succeeded in escaping into Chinese territory. Mr. G. H. Wright conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Council, while Mr. F. P. Musso appeared for Chao.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wright, the defendant said that no receipts could be produced for petrol bought since April, as it had been paid for in cash. Defendant had discontinued to order on credit because a friend had left the garage from which petrol for Johnson's Garage was purchased.

Counsel produced a chit addressed in Chinese "to Mr. Johnson" which, he said, a wheelbarrow coolie had given defendant when a quantity of petrol had been brought

to his garage. The chit came from a Chinese in the Electricity Department and showed signs of having been in frequent use. On it being shown to the defendant, he denied ever having seen the document. He admitted interviewing on one occasion a man with spectacles, who had some excellent gasoline to offer. It had been meant for export and bargain money had been paid for it. When counsel asked why this man should nevertheless be willing to sell the gasoline at so cheap a rate as 70 cents a gallon, defendant replied that the man had a large quantity and therefore wanted to get rid of it cheap.

Re-examining the defendant, Mr. Musso proceeded to go through an account book, which, he said, gave particulars of every sum paid out by the garage for gasoline.

The Assessor—I do not think that is very convincing. Those payments do not necessarily provide particulars of the entire amount of gasoline bought.

At this stage the proceedings were adjourned.

SMUGGLED OPIUM

Hearing in Mixed Court

A chauffeur, two coolies and the proprietor of a lodging house in Wuchow Road, charged in connexion with the smuggling into Shanghai last Saturday week of morphia to the value of \$30,000, again made their appearance at the Mixed Court on Monday, before Magistrate Li and Mr. Mead. Mr. P. W. Goldring represented the coolie defendants, while Mr. H. D. Rodger defended one of the other two accused. Three Japanese are also in custody, and are being charged before the Japanese court.

A Chinese detective said he noticed lorry No. 5050, from the Palace Hotel, drive off after being loaded at the Customs Jetty. The vehicle proceeded to No. 1243 Wuchow Road. The boxes containing the drug were removed down an alleyway. Witness thought they might be stolen property, so he went at once to investigate. The coolies stated that the morphia belonged to some one else and gave other information which led to the arrest of the Japanese.

In answer to Superintendent Vaughan, prosecuting, the witness said he had occasion to go to the same house about four months ago. The proprietor at that time stated that he was a broker.

Referring to circumstances that had led the police to prefer a second charge against this accused and the Japanese defendants of attempting to bribe Chinese detectives to keep quiet, another detective stated that a Japanese had at first offered \$6,000. This was refused, and the man then offered \$8,000 if witness would not take the cases away, to which he again replied "no can do."

The hearing was further adjourned.

Evidence against Japanese

S. Yoshida, T. Ohya and G. Nagazawa, who are accused of having smuggled into Shanghai a consignment of morphia valued at \$30,000 were further remanded at the Japanese Court on Wednesday. The three Japanese are also charged with offering a bribe of \$8,000 to Chinese police officers. Police Inspector Kobayashi, the examining magistrate, decided not to complete the hearing of all the evidence until the charges against the four Chinese, suspected of having been concerned in the affair, have been investigated.

Supt. Vaughan, who has charge of the case, called Det.-Sgt. Ross. He stated that the three defendants were within the premises when he reached 1234 Wuchow Road. Three trunks, full of the drug, were in the reception room. One of the defendants said he did not know to whom the trunks belonged. Neither of them gave satisfactory replies to witness's questions, so he arrested them. The smaller of the two coolie prisoners charged at the Mixed Court informed the police that a Japanese among the passengers from the str. Fushima Maru came up to him on the Bund. He was asked to take the three trunks to the Palace Hotel. The newcomer had a dark moustache and was not one of the defendants. He said that the Palace Hotel was too expensive and told the coolie to take his baggage to a new house in Wuchow Road.

A Palace Hotel runner corroborated. Chinese detectives and detectives' seconds also gave evidence. The proceedings were then adjourned until next Thursday.

A CASE OF "ABSOLUTE KNAVERY"

The Chartered Stock & Produce Exchange under Limelight

Severe comments were made by Mr. Blackburn, sitting with Magistrate Tsang in the civil division of the Mixed Court on Tuesday, on the conduct of the Chartered Stock & Produce Exchange, defendants in an action brought by two of their brokers to recover over three and a half lakhs. The first plaintiff, Hung Fung, claimed Tls. 158,813, deposited by him with defendants, and Tls. 83,862.50 representing securities of merchants; the other broker, Hung Tai, claimed Tls. 91,325.50 as moneys deposited, and securities to the value of Tls. 137,420.

Last week, Mr. M. B. Brown, on behalf of the defendants, appeared to oppose an order made in chambers that the securities should be paid into Court. Counsel said that the order had been obtained on the allegation of the other side of a proposed amalgamation with a Japanese concern. No such amalgamation had ever been contemplated. Such would, of course, take the assets out of the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court. After

hearing counsel that there had been no amalgamation, the Magistrate and Assessor ordered that if the case should not have already been settled, the securities were to be paid into Court on Tuesday.

ITALIAN INTERESTS INVOLVED.

At the resumed hearing Dr. Fischer represented the International Gold & Silver Exchange which, it was stated in the course of the proceedings, had taken over the Chartered Stock & Produce Exchange, the defendant concern. Mr. Krisel appeared instead of Mr. Brown for the latter, and also Mr. Chang; Mr. A. M. Preston was for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Krisel said that the Chartered Produce Exchange had no money, and could not pay the plaintiffs, who in any event knew that the amalgamation had already been completed.

The Assessor—What is the nationality of the exchange?

Mr. Krisel replied that it was Italian. There were very good reasons that the exchange could not now comply with the order of the Court.

Dr. Fischer—Italian interests are involved. The International Gold & Silver Exchange has taken over the defendant company. The International Exchange was registered in the Italian Consulate in October, 1921. All the assets of the Chartered Stock & Produce Exchange have been mortgaged to the Italian Exchange, to whom 60 per cent. of the former's shares have been transferred.

The Assessor—Why was this not mentioned to the Court at the last hearing?

Mr. Krisel—Presumably because Mr. Brown had not been so instructed.

The Assessor—This looks to me like an astounding piece of duplicity on somebody's part. I do not suppose for one moment Mr. Brown can have been instructed correctly. I can only characterize it as absolute knavery.

Judgement was reserved.

SHANGHAI BOLSHEVIKS

No. 356-7 Taku Road, which, the police aver, is the headquarters of local Bolshevik activity, was again the subject of proceedings at the Mixed Court on Wednesday. Magistrate Yui and Mr. Blackburn ordered the confiscation of all books found on the premises.

Inspector Givens stated that on June 9 last all the literature in question was seized by the police. The premises were then sealed by order of the Mixed Court. The books had been examined by the C.I.D. They were Red propaganda. Circulars were found inciting the people to undermining the forces of law and order, and there was also a large portrait of Karl Marx. The house was the headquarters of three Bolshevik societies of Shanghai—the Young Men's Socialist League, the Anti-Christian Students' League and the Marxian Literature Society.

NEWS FROM THE MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 29, 1922

Excerpts from Minutes.

Filming of Municipal Activities.
—Arising out of members' recent inspections of various Municipal institutions, etc., and having regard to the fact that, although considerable time has already been devoted to this purpose, a number of institutions and branches of municipal work still remained to be visited, the suggestion is made that it would be a great advantage to future Councillors if a series of films depicting various branches of Municipal activity could be taken and shown to each Council shortly after its assumption of office. It is not suggested that such films should take the place of visits of inspection, but that to the extent to which visits could not be carried out or at least until carried out, they would be of real assistance to members in their deliberations on matters municipal. It is suggested that it might be of advantage for the Council to purchase its own filming and operating machine and enquiry is made as to whether members would be inclined favourably to consider the matter. Members reply in the affirmative and also indicate that they would favour the exhibition of such films to the public. The matter will accordingly be the subject of further report.

Chinese Seamen's Union.

Correspondence with Mr. P. W. Goldring:—

Shanghai, May 23, 1922.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith a copy and translation of the Rules of the Chinese Seamen's Union with the request that the same may be registered.

The Union proposes to open their branch at No. 163 Broadway with Mr. Lum Wai-man as Secretary and Mr. Chung Shui-pang as President.

As the Union appears to be in the nature of a club with premises within the Settlement, I shall be obliged if you will see your way to grant a Certificate of Registration or such other form of recognition as is appropriate.

If you wish this copy and translation verified in any way, I have no doubt I can arrange for this.

Yours faithfully,

P. W. GOLDRING.

N. O. LIDDELL, Esq.,
Secretary and Commissioner
General, Municipal Council.

Council Room,

Shanghai, June 21, 1922.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of May 23, forwarding a copy and translation of the rules of the Chinese Seamen's Union, with the request that the same may be registered, and further that, as the Union appears to be in the nature

of a Club, with premises in the Settlement, you would be glad of the issue of a certificate of registration or such other form of recognition as is appropriate.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that no official recognition is ever granted by the Council to any Union or Guild, and that, from the particulars which have been furnished, it does not appear that the Chinese Seamen's Union, under present conditions, comes within the requirements in the case of clubs, for which application for the issue of a licence by the Council is requisite, but that the Council has duly noted the rules of the Union.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Secretary and Commissioner
General.

P. W. GOLDRING, Esq.

Volunteer Corps.

Japanese Company.—Captain T. Yamauchi resigns his commission and in consideration of long and valued services is granted the Honorary Rank of Captain on retirement with permission to wear uniform.

Mr. K. Otani (Lieutenant, Japanese Army Reserve) to be Captain.

Lieut. C. Date resigns his commission.

Mixed Court Report for May.

Advertising by Lawyers.—The attention of the Court was called to the fact that advertisements were being posted to numerous people stating that a certain firm of lawyers was increasing the personnel of the firm and soliciting further business. The same firm was also responsible for the advertisement of a legal office, the advertisement for which stated that they had retained American, British, Chinese, French and Japanese lawyers for the benefit of their clients. These advertisements were referred to the Assessor of the lawyers concerned for such action as might be necessary.

Private Detective Agencies.—The Court made some very strong comments about the practice of so-called private detectives entering private houses and stated that such detectives and the firms employing them laid themselves open to serious consequences. In every case where there was the slightest suspicion against householders, the assistance of the Municipal Police should be applied for, as the private detectives could do nothing on their own.

Opium.—There were no less than 154 persons charged with offences relating to opium while the fines imposed ranged from \$3 to \$200,

and sentences of imprisonment were passed ranging from one to three months.

Foreign Proteges.—On May 11, the following important decision was handed down in a Chinese Civil Case by Messrs. Blackburn and Kwan:—"The principle we wish to establish is that any person against whom proceedings are being brought in this Court cannot merely ignore its summons, on the ground that he is registered in a foreign Consulate but must appear and plead to the jurisdiction.

When he has appeared and pleaded, the Court will then decide whether he is subject to the jurisdiction of this Court or not, and will for this purpose pay due regard not only to the Chinese Law and the Treaties between China and foreign nations, but also to the particular circumstances of each case.

This Court, as a Chinese Court, cannot admit that the mere fact of birth in a foreign country is sufficient to turn the child of Chinese parents into a foreigner, nor, with every respect to the Consulates concerned, will we accept the certificates of foreign registration as conclusive against the jurisdiction of the Mixed Court.

In future when foreign nationality is claimed by defendants of Chinese origin, we propose to ascertain not only where defendant was born but where he is domiciled, whether he owns land in the interior (which a foreigner may not do), whether in trading he has held himself out as a Chinese or a foreigner, and generally whether he has asserted his foreign nationality and renounced his Chinese nationality, or has on the contrary merely kept his foreign nationality concealed like a trump card to be played only in an emergency. And taking all these facts into consideration we will then decide whether to take jurisdiction or not.

In the present action the defendant did not appear when summoned and judgment was given by default. We are now shown a letter from the Consul-General for Portugal who states that defendant is registered as a Portuguese Citizen, having been born in Macao in 1878. While assuring Mr. Casanova of our high regard, and while disclaiming any intention of showing him any disrespect, we say that we cannot regard this as conclusive against the Mixed Court's jurisdiction. Fearing, however, that the non-appearance of the defendant is due to a misapprehension of the Court's attitude we are willing to re-open the case if he appears within 3 days and either submits to or pleads to the jurisdiction."



THE BOOK PAGE



THE DAY BEFORE DEMOCRACY

A Political Picture Gallery

"THE PRIME MINISTERS OF BRITAIN, 1721.—1921.—By the Hon. Clive Bigham, C.M.G., C.B.E.—John Murray, 21/- net. 370 pp.

The Genius of History has habit of stopping short about a century back, and looking across the intervening generations through mist of half-forgotten memories and half-digested prejudices. It is a distinct advantage for a book of this kind to come to the rescue for the sketches of our 36 Prime Ministers provide a track through our modern history which the author has laid with an admirable sense of proportion. Had there been 36 separate sketches with a Prime Minister for the hero of each chapter we should no doubt have found the book a boredom of dessicated history. Instead of that Mr. Bigham has grouped his men in 16 chapters, labelling Lords Bute and North as "The King's Men," Grey and Russell as "The Whig Reformers," Disraeli and Salisbury as "The Conservatives" and so on. This is surely the way to go, for history is an art of selection like every other art, and a good deal of modern work is destined for the shelf for want of seeing that. Some of the turning points are the accession of George III in 1760, the passing of the Reform Bill in 1832, the enlargement of the Franchise in 1869 and in 1905 the arrival of the rank and file in the seats of the mighty. Mr. Bigham ventures no judgement on the four living representatives of the Premier's office, leaving their achievements to the verdict of history. But a comparison instinctively arises in the mind between William Pitt and David Lloyd George, both being provided with the problem of an European imbroglio. It is interesting to read the estimate of Erskine May on the former and see how far it fits the latter. "Pitt had been born and educated a Whig. He had striven to confine the influence of the Crown, and enlarge the liberties of the people. But he found himself the leader of a Tory party, whose doctrines he never accepted or avowed" (p. 95). Mr. Bigham adds on the following page: "Three-quarters of his (Pitt's) time in office were spent in striving to resist the Revolution in France, the rebellion in Ireland and the ruin of Europe." It is remarkable how nearly the terms are applicable to the present day. And another thing to be observed is that however powerful a man's personality may be, and however prominent the place he holds, there is a com-

pulsion upon him, almost like a destiny, which makes his idiosyncrasy, whether admired or criticized, of comparatively small account. That is why Mr. Bigham has done so wisely in grouping the premiers according to the political tendencies they were destined to express.

SOME PRETTY TALK.

There is, however, a good sprinkling of *bons mots* and *obiter dicta* in the various chapters whose pungency gives that personal flavour which makes a book interesting. Walpole wrote of the Duke of Grafton in 1768: "He is like an apprentice who thinks the world should be postponed to a whore and a horse race." Dr. Johnson used to say of two of the most notable men in the list that "Walpole was a minister given by the King to the people, while Chatham was a minister given by the people to the King." In reference to the Grenville family whose connexions occupied so many lucrative posts in the 18th century, this motto from the Vulgate was appropriated, "*Templa quam dilecta*"—How dear are the Temples" (p. 99). Which reminds one of the witticism of the late Tommy Bowles, in the days when members of the Cecil family dominated the Conservative government. "It is another Hotel Cecil" he said.

Lord North was one round whom stories easily gathered. He was much inclined to somnolence, or the appearance of it, on the Treasury bench. Once an enraged opponent exclaimed. "Even now in the midst of these perils, the noble Lord is asleep." Without opening his eyes North said wearily "I wish to God I was" (p. 131).

There is a good story of Lord Russell (p. 240). "Once at a Court Ball he was sitting next the Duchess of Sutherland in front of the fire. He suddenly rose, left her without a word, and went and sat next to the Duchess of Inverness. This change of place was noticed by many, and a friend said he hoped there was nothing in it. "Not at all" said Russell, "it was only that the fire was too hot." "I hope you told the reason to the Duchess of Sutherland," said the friend. "Oh no," I didn't" replied Lord John, "but I told the Duchess of Inverness." Prime Ministers have, as a rule, to be more tactful with men.

A CURE FOR PESSIMISM.

On the whole the reading of this book makes for optimism. When people are dejected about the low attainments and lost opportunities of Democracy, they should cure themselves of any pining sickness for a golden age by studying the political conditions of the 18th century when the government of

England, its spoils as well as its responsibility, were in the hands of an oligarchy of some 2,000 people.

There is a useful bibliography of five or six pages from which, however, I miss Trevelyan's book on Charles Fox. The time was ripe for this summary of the last 200 years after the recent output of political Memoirs by Alington, Buckle, Lady Cecil, Ilchester, Lucy, McCarthy, Peel, Rosebery, Spender, Strachey, Trevelyan, Williams and Wolf—all issued within the last two years. The index is full. But perhaps the most striking feature of the book as a publication is the complete series of portraits, from mezzotints, photogravures and engravings which provides a political picture-gallery.

A.N.R.

THE INTRIGUE OF NATION

Recollections of a British Diplomat

SOME REVOLUTIONS AND OTHER DIPLOMATIC EXPERIENCES by the late Sir Henry G. Elliot, K.C.B., published by John Murray 16/- net, 300 pp.

This book has appeared curiously late, the writer having died in 1907, the year before Ignatiev, his opponent in Eastern European politics. Sir Henry Elliot's public service closed in something like a cloud, being charged with indifference in the matter of the Bulgarian Massacres. But a cloud of this kind often gets transfigured at the close of the day. And this publication of his reminiscences by his daughter is enough to exonerate him from any blame, presenting indeed a record of diplomatic service with that signature upon it that we are proud to call British.

Our embassies have been the last stronghold of the oligarchy which, before the Reform Bill, and indeed long afterwards, occupied every political post in Great Britain. And so long as telegraphy had not arrived to bring the Cabinet within hail of distant courts, it was an inestimable advantage to be served abroad by the product of our Public schools and older Universities, where men at least learned to "look the whole world in the face." In some respects shortcoming must be admitted. For what other profession could so little preparation be made? "I went to Cambridge," writes Sir Henry, "without a notion of what line to follow. . . quite content to live *au jour le jour*, thoroughly idle, though not dissipated." A little travel, and then—"Lord Palmerston gave me a post right off and I was fairly launched in the diplomatic service"! As a

matter of fact he admits (p121) that he was rather at sea in matters of classical mythology when he was Britain's representative at Athens. Which was a serious thing in 1863—4 when the Greeks had nothing else to flatter themselves with. But in this world the sense of character is sometimes enhanced by the lack of cleverness, just as, by inversion, a man loses reputation for wisdom if he makes people laugh too easily. (Mr. Birrell being the authority for this statement). After all, Woodrow Wilson's specific preparation for high politics did not help him much in the diplomatic field. Yet perhaps the ideal diplomatist would combine a knowledge of books with an understanding of men. In connexion with a queer commission to propose to Turkey the recession to Greece of Epirus and Thessaly just to please Palmerston who was handing back the Ionian Islands, our ambassador says "Fortunately, I was never afraid of responsibility." It was more than fortunate, it was no doubt the secret of his strength as a typical British ambassador.

THREE GREAT FIELDS.

In 1836 Sir Henry Elliot began his real education with a visit to Tasmania, and as he did not retire until 1883 his observations practically cover the Victorian era, when Britain was fulfilling the rôle of elder and privileged sister to the less mature and fortunate nationalities of Europe, always ready with good advice and encouragement to struggling races, and half persuaded that her motives were purely disinterested.

This book takes us in turn to three fields of diplomatic operations at a time of high political tension and even revolution. Naples is the centre for the first 110 pages, Athens for the next 60, and Constantinople for the last 120. Of the Italians Sir Henry has little good to say, but like most who have resided in the East of Europe he has not a little respect for the Turks—of which more anon. His sober British judgement is continually being exercised against the crookedness of Cavour or the violence of Garibaldi, not to speak of the cruelty of the Bourbon government and the unashamed cowardice of the Neapolitans. Travelyan's enthusiasm over the Making of Italy would have left him cold, for he was near enough to events to be conscious of those littlenesses which an artistic retrospect ignores. He marvels at Garibaldi's feats of heroism, but makes it clear that he and the people together could by no means finish what he had begun, and not only was Victor Emmanuel necessary at the end, but Cavour was indispensable in the hidden beginnings. It was stalemate on the field, and like another invader of Italy, Garibaldi was defeated by Capua. There is a very unpleasant glimpse of Alexander Dumas, and also of the British volunteers or "Excursionists" (pp.99,107.) In fact there were few redeeming features in the unification of Italy. Elliot was the nominee and spokesman of

Liberal Minister Russell and Palmerston. Could it be due to his disillusionment in Italy and afterwards in Greece that he came to be at loggerheads with the Midlothian Campaign, and in the issue between Disraeli and Salisbury as to Russia's "protection" of oppressed races, was entirely with Disraeli?

THE TROUBLES OF TURKEY.

Elliot came to Constantinople in 1867 with added weight after his experiences of settling Greece with a new King. He traces the troubles of Turkey after 1875 to the mistaken policy of Count Andrassy in negotiating the alliance of the three Emperors. It put Ignatiev into power who was the real villain of the piece. It was his success at Peking in wheeling the Amur region out of China that got him promotion to Constantinople and there he outwitted his Teutonic colleagues and afterwards hoodwinked Lord Salisbury. Sir Henry has respect for Midhat Pasha. In Constantinople the rumour survived 30 years ago that he had a hand in sudden decease of the imprisoned Sultan Aziz, but Elliot is quite sure it was suicide (p.237). At this juncture it is piquant to notice that Sir Henry's British temperament was stirred to wrath by the behaviour of the French ambassador, who in the name of the national *amour propre* desired revenge at the cost of justice as the solution of an unfortunate incident.

Altogether this book is most interesting not only for the light it throws on a few pages of European history, but also for its unintended revelation of British idiosyncrasy against the background of various continentals, and somehow it leaves one feeling a little bigger round the chest.

A.N.R.

THE BEAUTY OF BATH

"MY LADY APRIL" by John Overton. T. Werner Laurie, Ltd. 7/6 net. This story is written in the time when Bath was the centre of English fashion and Nash the Dictator. We are introduced to the young

and pretty heroine, Dorothy Forrest, who was, unconsciously, being used as a decoy to lure young bloods to frequent the gaming tables maintained by her aristocratic but unscrupulous parents.

When both parents flee, her father to escape imprisonment for debt and her mother with her paramour, she returned home one night to meet dire misfortune. Her mother's maid had absconded with the money left by her mother to compensate herself for wages long overdue and had partially burnt the letter of instructions which would have eased her plight—in those days a theft of more than forty shillings committed in a house was punishable by death—and thus the girl found herself in the house with but 7/- in her pocket and a drunken bailiff for company.

How she, acting on the suggestion not intended to be conveyed by a fragment of the burnt letter, fell into the hands of a dangerous and unscrupulous woman, but is rescued and elopes with the so-called hero who, however, proves to be a potential scoundrel willing to take advantage of her trust, and how she is saved by a gipsy prize-fighter who protects her at every turn in an unusual series of adventures keeps the interest well sustained throughout the story.

The unpopular elder son Valerius, cloaking his real nature to the world under the guise of "a brainless ass, a flaccid nonentity, too tired and bored to live" is reminiscent of that of Sir Percy Blakeney in "The Scarlet Pimpernel." His dual character is well portrayed and is the best depicted in the book, and the secret of the *denouement* in the last chapter is well preserved.

J.S.G.

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE



HOT WEATHER HINTS

While we are not prepared to go so far as to say that the discomforts of summer are purely psychological we will take our stand upon the statement that we are often uncomfortable because it is the popular thing to be so. Any one who doesn't groan at the mention of a Shanghai summer is at once set down as having a poor taste in climates. Holding no brief for the sizzling variety of weather served up to those resident here through July and August it cannot be denied that denunciations of the Weather Man make matters worse rather than better.

Wherefore, why take what a clever friend calls a "Temperamentistic Interpretation" of life? He runs on.

"You pretend that our mental processes are creatures of climate. You cite the indisputable fact that many people put their minds in storage during the golf season. But does this indicate a relationship between thinking and temperature? Hardly. It indicates on the contrary little more than habit and something of the golfer's preferences.

THE MIND'S CLOSED SEASON.

"The question, anyway, really isn't (or shouldn't be) whether we think in summer so much as it is whether we can afford to let the thermometer tell us what kind of mental clothes to put on in the morning. The world as a whole knows nothing of seasons. Its average temperature doesn't vary much from one day to another throughout the year. Nor do world problems wait on local weather conditions. They can't afford to.

"Not everyone has more leisure in summer. Those who do should make it a catching-up season for the mind; above all it should be as much a keeping-up season as any other."

PHYSICAL RESISTANCE TO HEAT.

Professor Hering, of St. Andrews University says:

"The body furnishes an apparatus more sensitive than any laboratory instrument, and the slightest deviation from the normal reveals itself in altered reflexes before the most elaborate physical and chemical tests are applicable."

"When a strong man is hit, he hits back. There are thus two events, there is the blow with its effects and there is the response to the blow, the recoil, with its effects, which normally should equalize the effects of the blow.

The world we live in "hits" us in a million different ways. Yet to each "blow" or stimulus we must

make an adequate response. And, in fact, while we are healthy we do make an adequate response to every stimulus." It follows therefore in the season when adjustment is most necessary we should keep our bodily resistance up to par and remove all unnecessary annoyances.

DIET, FOR INSTANCE.

Incorrect food habits are certainly a prolific cause of many of the minor ailments which vex us, and these again, it may be supposed, react on the nerves, and so, perhaps, on the temper. We have so many trials to bear just now that we can ill afford to take risks in this direction. Good temper, both of men and women, is one of the greatest social assets.

A Harley Street physician points out the following faults in women's dietaries:

(1) They eat too often. They are always "nibbling." A woman does not consider that she has had a meal when she drinks a glass of milk and eats a few biscuits, or when she devours a box of chocolates at a theatre. Even a woman who carries about on her person three or four stones of superfluous fat will assure you that "she does not eat enough to keep a canary alive." No woman requires more than two, or at the most three, meals a day, and if she wishes to be healthy she should eat nothing between these meals.

(2) They do not eat enough fresh fruit or vegetables. They turn up their noses at salads, and consider fruit should be taken in addition to their ordinary food.

(3) They "force food down" instead of waiting for a healthy appetite, and often eat "from a sense of duty." Food taken in such circumstances can but do harm. How few women distinguish between "hunger" and "appetite"?

(4) They do not drink enough water between meals.

(5) They drink too much tea and eat too many sweets, chocolates, and cakes.

(6) They do not eat enough brown bread and foods containing cellulose. They prefer bread which has been robbed of its chief nourishment by the miller or cakes sweetened by sugar which has been "refined."

A DAY OF DAYS

Mother, wake and call me early, call me early, mother dear; To-day's the saddest, gladdest day in all the glad, sad year. For some one who is dear to us is soon to go away: "Beyond the Alps," etc. etc. Daughter graduates to-day.

BERT LESTON TAYLOR.

HOLIDAYING IN HAWAII

By Elizabeth Pepys.

As days grow warmer the relative values of desks and hammocks exchange places in our estimations; gardens seem more important than cabarets, and the elaborate dinner frock just purchased looks less interesting than last year's bathing suit just unpacked. The human mechanism seems to have been set to go just so far and then it runs down and refuses to be set running again without a holiday.

So, if your thoughts are lightly turning vacationward, let me direct them to a land specially designed for summer leisure, to Hawaii, a land manifestly predestined for out-of-door life, freedom from restraint, release from petty bread-and-butter necessities. Business is carried on there, people do work, those who have not heeded the message of the cool green hills and the unhurried ocean still rush feverishly about from duty to pleasure and back again. But even through the busiest of the Honolulu's streets the trade winds carry fragrances of wild ginger and honeysuckle and the memory of the mountain trails or the life-giving green breakers brings pictures as evanescent but as beautiful as the fleeting rainbows which constantly form and dissolve in this land of "liquid sunshine."

It is unfortunate for Hawaii's charm that its islands must always be regarded as stepping stones in the Pacific, as a port of call rather than the end of the trip. A tourist's hurried run about Oahu, tribute hastily paid to the majestic precipice of the Pali, a glimpse of sugar plantations, a glance at the forts, always a swim at Waikiki and a ride in a surf-boat—this is good if it leads the traveller to return later for real acquaintance; otherwise one has read only the chapter headings of Hawaii and has missed the secret of its charm.

THE SIMPLE LIFE INDEED.

Living may be a simple matter in Hawaii if you choose to make it so. Bananas, bread fruit, mangoes, pineapples and the taro from which poi is made grow almost without attention. Fish and crawfish abound. Tapa cloth, at one time the only material used for clothes, is made from the fibres of a bush which grows wild, and as you may see from our illustration, costume is a secondary consideration in this climate. Visitors to Hawaii, however, will hardly bring themselves to lead so simple a life, but the mere fact that so many of the native Hawaiians are practically subsisting on wild products is inescapable comment on the complexities

we imagine necessary for existence.

To get as complete a change of environment as possible the ideal thing to do would be to take a tent and pitch it far away from any town, on the hills behind Honolulu, or one of the lonely beaches. Better still it would be to go to one of the less frequented islands and on the slopes of Haleakala, the forests round the volcano of Kilauea, or the canyon of Kauai yield one's self to the repose of this sub-tropical clime and learn from the Hawaiians the secret of their serenity.

AS CHILDREN.

The Hawaiians are essentially a lovable people, generous, sweet-tempered, with an absence of self-consciousness that makes you, too, yearn to become as one of these children. Their calm is not that of the Chinese, for they are not a scholarly race, for they are not a scholarly race. Judged by our practical Western standards they are shockingly lazy. Measured by those of the esoteric East they are learning the wisdom of the universe, the while they sit and watch the dawn redden over the hills, the tide creep up the beach and down again, and the twilight bring those wonderful, low-hanging constellations. What of it that the taro patch at the back of the little palm-woven hut would do better for a little intensive hoeing or that there are "store clothes" to be had for a stevedore's wages? Their's is the peace which comes of an understanding of nature, or rather of their acceptance of themselves as a part of nature. They are a part of the universe, the universe is circling on its appointed way and they go with it unquestioningly.

For those who do not wish to trust themselves to the hospitality of a bread fruit tree or a banana clump, there are hotels and motors and friendly "Promotion Committees" who will plan with you a delightful itinerary. If you wish real cold weather even in July or August, try the mountain heights, for ordinary summer temperatures the beaches with the wonderful surf bathing are ideal, and wherever you go the trade breezes bring freshness and the nights are always cool. September, when the "trades" go on their holiday and the Kona winds blow sullenly, is the least comfortable month of the year, but visitors are always welcomed, and the summer months give better accommodations than the winter, which is the recognized tourist season.

LONDON FASHIONS

The two new shades known as "blonde" and "wheat" may be found to suit dark women. The former is like that of a light tortoiseshell comb and looks well on hats; for a "blonde" hat is usually of tissue straw, and is often trimmed either with leaves or straw rosettes to match. Occasionally there are straw trimmings in a darker brown, which well sets off the golden bronze of the hat. The

wheat-coloured jumper is likely to rival the present canary and mandarin shades of yellow. It looks well with dark brown or navy cloth or tweed suits.

With a plain cloth skirt in a self-colour one often sees a loose indefinite coat of plaid, as fanciful as the wearer likes. For instance, a coat allied to a dark green skirt of light-weight ratine is of a wide ivory and green plaid



THAT CHECKS MAY BE USED IN MANY SURPRISING WAYS AND THAT THE VOGUE OF THE MAGPIE IS NOT YET OVER THE CHIC COSTUME ABOVE ATTESTS.

with lacquer red cuffs and collar, the reverse of the wide sash belt being also red; a red straw hat trimmed with glossy dark green leaves was worn with it.

Blanket stitching makes a neat and pretty finish to a walking frock. It is nearly always in a

it is also applied in coarse coloured wool to crêpe de Chine and crêpe jersey. A frock of crêpe jersey in beige has been blanket-stitched in Chinese blue wool round the wide sailor collar, the cuffs, sash, belt, and the tops of the pockets. But for little sets of pearl buttons on the pockets and down the front of the corsage this was the only decoration to a capital frock for warm weather.

BILL THE RAT

I walked on the Bund, the other day,
To while the evening hours away,

And I met him.

His hat was pushed on to the back of his head, from one paw dangled endless small parcels, the other paw held a little bag; he seemed so hot and tired, and his boots were thick in dust.

When he saw me he stopped, and looked at me with pathetic eyes, then he put down the bag, and sat on it, while he produced a red silk handkerchief, and mopped his forehead—the other paw still held tightly to the parcels. I felt sorry for him, he looked so forlorn.

"What is the trouble?" I asked.

He sighed deeply, then said between choking sobs, "I've missed my boat."

"What boat?" I asked again.

"Why" he explained, "I live on the 'Iris' and she was to sail from the P. & O. jetty at 5 o'clock. I'm here, but she's gone."

"But" I said, "It is 6.30, you were too late."

Feverishly he pulled out his watch, and shook it violently up and down. "Stopped at 4.30" he gasped. "What am I to do?"

"Have you got money?" I enquired of him.

Another dive into his pocket, and out came a very dilapidated purse. Inside he had \$2, and some small coins.

"Can you get a night's lodging?" I asked, "And sail on another ship?" I was not sure how much a night's lodging cost in his world, or where he'd go for it.

"I might," he answer sadly, "but few people care for rats."

"I can tell you where to go." (I suddenly remembered) "Go and see the Manager of the 'North-China Daily News,' 2B Kiukiang Road. They keep rats there; say I sent you," and I handed him my card.

He took it eagerly and was just thanking me, when a bark was heard. How he collected all his things and got off so quickly will always be a marvel to me, but I saw him round the corner of the Kiukiang Road.

Well, he went to the "North-China Daily News" and now he's given up the seafaring life, sent for his wife and all his family. He likes his new home, he likes the Editor's cake, he loves the typists' chocolates, so do his children, but best of all he likes the taste of the pink soap, that removes the stains of toil from the Editor's hand, and he is spending his old age in peace. But I wonder—do the "North-China Daily News" staff like him?

C. F. G.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

GREATNESS OF THE VICTORIANS

Dean Inge on Britain's Past and Future

A vigorous defence of the Victorians was made by the Dean of St. Paul's in his Rede lecture on "The Victorian Age," at Cambridge.

He described the era beginning with the "industrial revolution," the "most wonderful century in human history." Contrasting the state of things which preceded it, Dean Inge said it would be easy to prove that progress during the reign of Queen Victoria was quite unprecedented. He was inclined to agree with the historian Lecky, as far as internal affairs went, that no country was ever better governed than England between 1832 and 1897.

"The House of Commons enjoyed that immense prestige which had been completely lost since the old Queen's death. The debates were read with semi-religious fervour by every good citizen over his breakfast, and a prominent politician was treated with even more exaggerated reverence than our worthy grandfathers paid to Bishops."

THE PACIFIC STAGE.

The prosperity and security of the time, he declared, were due to temporary causes, which could never recur. In the Nineteenth Century England was the most fortunately situated country, geographically, in the world. An Atlantic stage of world commerce began, in which England was in the most favourable position. The Pacific stage, which was now beginning, must inevitably give the primacy to America. "Henceforth we shall have to compete with other nations on unprivileged conditions," added the Dean. "It is useless to lament the inevitable, but it is foolish to shut our eyes to it. The Victorian Age was the culminating point of our prosperity."

Tennyson, said the Dean, was the grandest and most fully representative figure in all Victorian literature. "Let those who are disposed to follow the present evil fashion of disparaging the great Victorians make a collection of their heads in photographs and engravings," he continued, "and compare them with those of their own little favourites."

Let them set up in a row good portraits of Tennyson, Charles Darwin, Gladstone, Manning, Newman, Martineau, Lord Lawrence, Burne-Jones, and a dozen lesser luminaries, and ask themselves whether men of that stature were any longer among us. Since the

golden age of Greece no age could boast so many magnificent types of the human countenance as the reign of Queen Victoria. Tennyson's leonine head realized the ideal of a great poet. The longevity and unimpaired freshness of the great Victorians had no parallel in history, except in ancient Greece. Tennyson was now depreciated for many reasons. A generation which would not buy a novel unless it contained some scabrous story of adultery, and revelled in the "realism" of the man with a muck-rake, naturally had no use for the Idylls of the King, and called Arthur the blameless prig.

HASTY WRITING.

Of the novel, the Dean said, the palmiest day was in the Fifties, compared with which we were now in the trough of the wave. The main cause of the decay, he believed, was the pernicious habit of writing hastily for money.

"If we take the trouble to consult Mr. Mudie's catalogue of fiction, we shall learn to our amazement that there are several writers, whose names we have never heard, who have to their discredit over 100 works of fiction apiece. They obviously turn out several books a year, just as a shoemaker manufactures so many pairs of boots. The great novelists have generally written rapidly, rather too rapidly; but such a cataract of ink as these heroes of the circulating library spill is absolutely inconsistent with even second-rate work."

The age, he added, was to a certain extent vulgarised by the amazing success of the industrial revolution. Theoretical socialism reached its zenith, but there was also an outburst of romantic imperialism—a mild attack of the epidemic which afterwards enticed Germany into the Great War. Along with the fusion of social classes came parasitism at both ends of the scale, and symptoms of race deterioration.

30 YEARS HENCE.

"I have no doubt," said the Dean, "that the Elizabethan and the Victorian ages will appear to the historians of the future as the twin peaks in which English civilization culminated. The Twentieth Century will doubtless be full of interest, and may even develop some elements of greatness. But, as regards the fortunes of this country, the signs are that our work on a grand scale, with the whole world as our stage, is probably nearing its end. Europe has sacrificed its last 50 years of primacy by an insane and suicidal struggle. America has emerged as the *tertius gaudens*? Where shall we be 30 years hence?"

MORALS AND MONIES

A New Welfare Campaign: Vast Sums Paid by Public and Producers

Pittsburgh, Pa., May 26.

A plea for the public to stand behind and help the motion picture producers in their efforts to maintain a clean moral tone in film productions was voiced here this morning by Mr. Will H. Hays, former Postmaster General and now president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, before an audience at Carnegie Institute.

He declared he was entirely convinced of the sincerity and earnestness of the large producers and distributors in the organization and he pledged his hearers the best efforts of his association.

"While asking for your aid and co-operation," said Mr. Hays, "I would like to ask too that you judge us by our actual performances rather than by any promises we may make. We are building this industry for years to come—for generations to come—and, though our progress may seem perhaps slow at the beginning, the results, we are confident, will be certain and permanent."

Mr. Hays stated that \$800,000,000 a year is paid in "movie" admissions and that the industry represents an investment of \$500,000,000, employing 50,000 persons at annual salaries totalling \$50,000,000.—Reuter.

HOUSES FOR EARTHQUAKES

Since the severe shock experienced last April Tokio has become more than usually sensitive on the subject of earthquakes, but a certain amount of comfort has now been derived from views expressed by Professor F. Omori, the well-known seismologist. He has just stated that there is no likelihood of Tokio experiencing any disastrous earthquakes for some years to come. Prof. Omori has also been discussing the type of building best suited to stand the shock of earthquake, and he states that Japanese wooden buildings are as good as any and better than most. In the case of the disastrous earthquake at Nagoya 30 years ago only three houses per 100 were destroyed. The most dangerous forms of structure in time of earthquake are earthen, stone and brick buildings, while ferro-concrete edifices are safe.

FREIGHT BY ROAD

Railway Companies' Claim for Motor Rights

The Bill, promoted by railways in the North-Western and Midland group, in which authority is sought to convey traffic by road, recently came on for debate on second reading in the House of Commons. This measure affects the London and North-Western, the Midland, the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the Furness companies. The North Staffordshire, the other constituent company in the group, already possesses powers to run road vehicles for the conveyance of passengers and goods.

There is strong opposition to the Bill on the part of industrial associations, Chambers of Commerce, local authorities, and firms engaged in road transport, but a number of Chambers of Commerce have passed resolutions in favour of the Bill.

The Bill, as originally introduced, contained powers to carry both merchandise and passengers by road, but in deference to the opposition of the municipal tramway authorities and other passenger road transport companies, an undertaking has been given to withdraw the passenger part. In order to satisfy the objections of the motor manufacturing trade the Bill contains a clause prohibiting the companies from manufacturing their own vehicles, and definite assurances have been given to the motor trade that everything possible will be done to encourage British manufacture.

NEW VISTA OF TRANSPORTATION.

It is felt by the companies that the enormously increased use of the roads by mechanically propelled vehicles has opened up a new vista of transportation, and they contend that it is reasonable, not only in their own interests, but in the interests of the public generally, that they should be allowed to keep abreast of the times, and render the best service possible to the trading community.

The Bill puts upon the companies an obligation to keep separate accounts in respect of their road transport service as a whole. The object of this is to meet the objections put forward by traders that the companies will attempt to set up road transport services at uneconomical rates, and recoup their loss from revenue derived from rail transport. As to the question of monopoly, the companies believe that traders and the public are in far greater danger from this if Parliament refuses to grant the powers they seek. Already, it is maintained, large numbers of motor companies have amalgamated into one combine, and are running organized services throughout the country. The National Union of Railwaymen are supporting the Bill.

TRADER'S CONTENTION.

The traders' objections to the Bill are fundamental. They contend that to transport by railway is the proper and sole function of the railway companies, and that it was for

this purpose only they obtained Parliamentary powers and privileges. Traders consider that the attention of those engaged in working the railways should be devoted during the next few years entirely to the restoration of their efficiency, to the introduction of more economic methods of working, and the development of their new group organization.

CHICHERIN'S HAT THE FEATURE OF GENOA

Among the members of the Soviet Delegation at Genoa Chicherin's silk hat appeared to be the chief topic of conversation.

When the question of the type of costume to be worn by the Bolshevik representatives at Genoa was raised, and after inquiries had been made by wireless in London, Rome, and Berlin, it was decided that the Soviet delegates were to abandon their usual "proletarian" attire—top-boots, military breeches, and tunics—and follow the example of their "bourgeois" colleagues, for which purpose each member received an "outfit grant" of 150,000,000 roubles. The Soviet Executive also decided that Chicherin must wear a silk hat. The Commissary for Foreign Affairs emphatically protested against such a "bourgeois prejudice," but after a stormy meeting at which long speeches in favour of and against the silk hat were made by members of the moderate (pro-toppers) and extremist (anti-toppers) groups of the Communist Party, a division was taken which gave the pro-toppers an overwhelming majority, and a resolution was passed making the wearing of a silk hat by Chicherin compulsory.

When the Soviet delegation arrived in Berlin, one of their first acts was to purchase a silk hat for their chief. And here—declare the Russian Berlin papers—Chicherin's troubles began. On the Austro-German frontier, Chicherin, who is rather absent-minded, mislaid several pieces of his luggage, and among them the hat-box with the brand new topper. The loss was noticed only when the Bolshevik "special" was half-way through Austria. The train was stopped at the nearest station, frantic wires were sent along the line, a special courier was despatched back to the frontier station, and the hat was at last recovered and returned to its disheartened owner.

It also appears that the Bolshevik delegation's departure from Berlin was signalized by several other mishaps. Thus it seems that on leaving the Berlin Soviet Headquarters the Genoa delegates took with them by mistake the luggage of one of their Berlin colleagues who was to be married that same evening, and had all his things ready packed for his honeymoon. The German telegraph wires were once again set in motion, and the Soviet official's "trousseau" was returned after a couple of days' delay.

THE TANGO COMES BACK

In Shorn and Chastened Guise

After standing on the threshold for many months, the tango has suddenly entered our ballrooms once more, writes the editor of "The Dancing Times" in the "Observer." It is already figuring on the programmes of several regular London dances, and three or four competitions have been held which have aroused a considerable amount of interest in the dancing world.

It is a shorn and chastened tango that we dance to-day, bearing very little resemblance to the Argentine exotic that we struggled with before the war. Even the music has lost some of its Spanish tang, but it is none the less fascinating and alluring, and it will afford a welcome relief from the eternal syn-copation of the foxtrot and one step.

Before the war the tango was a slow dance—a dance of many figures and poses—a dance that even in the ballroom never entirely cast off the influence of those stage exhibitors who, in its early days, displayed its intricacies at the Queen's, the Palace, and the then London Opera House. It was utterly at variance with the unaffected style of dancing which is the only style to find favour to-day.

To-day the tango, as danced in Paris and as reintroduced to London, has discarded its puzzling figures and its apt-to-be-offensive movement of the hips. It boasts but four distinct movements, and these are even simpler than the four movements of the modern foxtrot. It is danced in the waltz position, the only position in the ballroom that the modern dancer will condescend to use, and the dancers always progress round the room.

The only movements used in Paris to-day are the so-called Argentine walk, the Promenade, the demi-vuelta (or turn), and the pas de la dentelle (or lace step). The steps are done in an effortless way with fairly stiff knees, and also without pauses. They are so simple that an average dancer should be able to learn them in a couple of lessons, and then after one or two practices be able to amalgamate them successfully. They may be taken in any order, and although they are only four in number the good dancer will mix these four so cleverly that to the casual observer they appear to be unending.

At some of the Dance Clubs when the tango has been played it has been encored four and five times.

LONDON, June 25.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Bute with their son and daughter, Lord and Lady Stewart, and Brigadier-General and Mrs. Cuthbertson arrived at Liverpool to-day on the liner, Megantic, from Montreal after a four months' pleasure tour of Ceylon, Japan and the Straits Settlements.—Reuter.

MAIL NOTICES

Next Mails In

Per O.S.K.S. Hague Maru	July 2
Per O.S.K.S. Arizona Maru	5
Per P. & O. S. Kashgar	7
Per T.K.K.S. Tenyo Maru	7
Per P. & O. S. Soudan	10
Per M.M.S. André Lebon	11
Per A.L.S. President Jackson	11
Per P.M.S. President Wilson	14
Per R.M.S. Empress of Canada	15
Per T.K.K.S. Korea Maru	16
Per P. & O. S. Sardinia	19
Per H.A.L.S. Emden	21
Per M.M.S. Amboise	24
Per A.L.S. President Grant	27
Per C.M.S. Nanking	30
Per T.K.K.S. Shinyo Maru	31

Next Mails Out

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—

Per P. & O. S. Kashmir	July 1
Per N.Y.K.S. Hakozaki Maru	2
Per M.M.S. Armand Behic	7
Per O.S.K.S. Atlas Maru	12
Per P. & O. S. Soudan	14
Per P. & O. S. Karmali	15
Per L.T.S. Nippon	16
Per N.Y.K.S. Kitano Maru	17
Per M.M.S. Chambord	22
Per P. & O. S. Kashgar	29

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:

Per R.M.S. Empress of Japan	July 1
Per A.L.S. President Madison	2
Per N.Y.K.S. Shidzuoka Maru	6
Per P.M.S. President Cleveland	7
Per C.M.S. China	9
Per T.K.K.S. Siberia Maru	11
Per O.S.K.S. Arabia Maru	12
Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia	15
Per A.L.S. President McKinley	16
Per T.K.K.S. Tenyo Maru	23
Per P.M.S. President Wilson	23
Per R.M.S. Empress of Canada	29
Per A.L.S. President Jackson	30
Per N.Y.K.S. Yokohama Maru	31

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per str. Yingchow, June 23. From Hongkong. Mr. Guthrie.
Per str. Kiangteen, June 23. From Tungchow. Mr. P. Whitham.
Per str. Woosung, June 23. From Hankow. Dr. Sugg, Mrs. Skinner, Miss Skinner.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, June 23. From Ningpo. Mr. E. W. Young, Mr. H. J. Naim.

Per str. Luenho, June 23. From Hankow. Mr. G. M. Franck. From Kiukiang. Mrs. Steinem. From Tungchow. Mr. A. P. Bringley.

Per str. Hsinchi, June 23. From Foochow. Mr. E. Clark, Miss H. Scott, Miss A. Wilcott, Miss M. T. Whitgood, Mrs. R. Kelloff, Miss H. Carter, Miss H. Spencer, Miss F. Haribert, Mr. S. Wistaceley, Miss Wistaceley.

Per P.M.S. President Lincoln, June 22. From Hongkong. Mr. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Bittues, Mr. B. H. Coimer, Mrs. W. R. MacFarland, Mr. J. M. E. Nikkels and Mr. R. L. Alkin.

Per P.M.S. President Cleveland, June 23. From San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Adams, Miss E. and Master F. Adams, Mrs. L. Burton, Capt. and Mrs. W. V. Carmichael, Master C. Carmichael, Mr. L. C. Cousins, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Dixon, Messrs. F. W. Doggett, W. E. Drake, G. Forster, E. A. Gross, D. Guth, Mrs. M. M. Lingle, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Steiner, Mr. H. Teitel, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Templeton, Misses H. Wilson and H. Wirt.

Per C.M.S. China, June 24. From San Francisco. Capt. G. W. Ellis, Messrs. C. Lec, A. Mirovitch, A. L. Topy.

Per str. Poyang, June 24. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. Knight, Mrs. W.

J. Watt, Messrs. Daniel, W. S. Ellis and Lt. C. J. Palmer.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, June 24. From Ningpo. Mrs. H. L. Chamberlin, Miss H. N. Smith, Dr. D. Smith, Messrs. E. K. Seyer and J. E. Shotmaker.

Per str. Luchow, June 25. From Tsingtao. Misses Monkman, Roach and Barnes.

Per str. Luenyi, June 25. From Hankow. Mrs. Bullard, Mrs. H. Bremner, Messrs. V. A. Sheldon and J. B. Loucks.

Per str. Hsin Peking, June 25. From Ningpo. Misses L. Shaun, R. B. Lustgarten, Mr. and Mrs. Mullock, Messrs. Webster and J. Frost.

Per str. Fengtien, June 25. From Tientsin. Mrs. and Mrs. Komaroff, Mrs. Becks and Mrs. Vanderveer. From Chefoo. Mr. and Mrs. Brill, Messrs. L. E. McLauchlan and Green. From Weihaiwei. Mr. and Mrs. Newman, Messrs. Water and King.

Per str. Kungwo, June 25. From Hankow. Rev. J. Irasta, Messrs. W. E. Cowerfold, K. E. Allan, F. Kaun, Rev. F. Ledesma. From Kiukiang. Mr. Hearne, Misses McKenney and Wallace.

Per str. Sakaki Maru, June 25. From Diaren and Tsingtao. Mr. and Mrs. W. Shaw, Mrs. and Miss B. Cholinska, Mrs. L. N. and Miss Reisntool, Mrs. M. S. Stockwell, Mrs. E. Chaichek, Miss H. Shiedelka, Messrs. E. Ruthe, Z. Wada, G. Louis, M. A. Guise, K. Mosoroff, M. Kubomura, H. H. Jackson, K. Behr, K. Zylstra, J. Yandynsky and G. Yuzuki.

Per str. Taiyo Maru, June 25. From Hongkong. Miss E. Blackburn, Messrs. Wm. N. Gray, Z. Hori, Mrs. E. C. and Master J. Hudson, Mr. B. C. Haile, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Janes, Mrs. H. Jones, Messrs. S. K. Lamb, J. M. Lapes, E. S. Mohler, A. T. Newman, C. Ohashi, Mrs. M. J. Parsons, Messrs. F. Straham, K. Sato, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. White.

Per str. Koonshing, June 26. From Tientsin. Mrs. R. B. Millar, Mr. W. Turner, Mr. Rainteau. From Weihaiwei. Mr. G. H. Stitt.

Per str. Kiangwah, June 27. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. Bawer.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, June 27. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. and Miss L. C. Hylbert, Mrs. Rees, Messrs. Hanson, Tomochy, G. C. Fridgen and D. P. de Tagle.

Per str. Kanchow, June 27. From Hongkong. Mr. and Mrs. MacIntyre. Master and Mrs. A. C. Tedbury, Miss Billiere, Mrs. Murray, Messrs. D. O. Watling and J. Bailie.

Per str. Tuckwo, June 27. From Hankow. Mrs. J. Goforth, Messrs. S. T. Tomholl, A. Emiliano, Inglis, H. Gobb, Mr. and Mrs. Duxburg, Mr. and Mrs. C. Thorpe, Dr. Goforth. From Kiukiang. Mr. and Mrs. E. Goodacre, Mrs. M. Grove, Misses Blunt, E. Kennedy, Mr. A. N. Kennedy, Master D. Kennedy, Messrs. S. A. L. McCandless, M. D. Silas, Mrs. A. D. Silas. From Nanking. Mr. and Mrs. Calder Marshall, Mrs. Calder Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Morse, Mr. L. Van der Stegen.

Per str. Suiyang, June 28. From Hongkong and Canton. Mrs. N. L. Smith and Miss Smith.

Per str. Hsin Peking, June 28. From Ningpo. Mrs. V. L. Savage, Miss Shewring, Miss E. M. Schultz and Mr. Farmer.

Per str. Ngankin, June 28. From Hankow. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Master and Miss Hamilton, Mrs. S. H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. B. Gage, Misses Gage and Mr. H. A. Gray.

Per P. & O. S. Kashmir, June 28. From Yokohama. Mrs. Standage, Mr. and Mrs. Ferrie, Captain and Mrs. Whitworth, Mr. C. Cooper, Misses H. L. McCully, E. A. McCully, Mr. and Mrs. Palliser, Mr. Barnwall, Mr. E. Packard, Mrs. Aviat.

Per T.K.K.S. Siberia Maru, June 28. From San Francisco, etc. Messrs. B. L. Bradley, C. A. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bucknell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Craig, Mr. G. H. Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Eddy, Messrs. K. Kitashima, M. Kossolapoff, A. Levis, E. Linde, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rosenberg.

Per str. Tungchow, June 28. From Tientsin. Mr. Blower, Mrs. Baronie, Mrs. and Misses Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Teitz, Miss Steinberg, Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Mason, Mr. Burnip, Mr. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Allix, Messrs. Heymans, Nagle, Howard, Waytt, Pernot, Donnady, Mr. and Mrs. Macartney.

Per str. Hsinfung, June 29. From Tientsin. Messrs. Wallace and Hiscock. Per str. Shengkung, June 29. From Hankow. Messrs. C. L. Seitz and A. C. Love.

Per str. Suiwo, June 29. From Hankow. Mr. C. E. Sherwin, Misses Jennings, Jacob and Mrs. A. Ross.

Per str. Sinkiang, June 29. From Tsingtao. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. and Miss Cheetham, Mrs. Arnhold and Mrs. Ladow.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, June 29. From Ningpo. Bishop and Mrs. H. J. Molony, Sister M. Stow, Miss E. C. Deckie, Mrs. Baptie and Mr. Bookless.

Per str. Shantung, June 29. From Hongkong and Swatow. Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Innerst, Messrs. Hemsworth, R. Andrews, Mrs. Leshner, Misses Leshner, Boss and Hall.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Tatung, June 22.—For Kiukiang.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Rice, Mr. T. Fairbairn.

Per str. Kwangping, June 22.—For Tientsin.—Mr. J. Berkans, Mrs. Studd. For Chinwangtao.—Mrs. Smith.

Per str. Tungshing, June 23.—For Tientsin.—Miss Eichenbaum, Mr. Eichenbaum.

Per str. Loongwo, June 23.—For Kiukiang.—Mme. de Borssezon. For Hankow.—Mrs. Halter, Mrs. Schenazi, Mr. and Mrs. C. Marshall, Miss Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Morse, Mrs. P. E. Nettle.

Per str. Hsin Peking, June 23.—For Ningpo.—Mr. J. Frost, Mrs. Carey, Miss Carey, Com. and Mrs. Mullock, Miss J. Hughes, Miss Hodgson, Mr. Webster.

Per str. Hsinwah, June 24.—For Tientsin.—Mr. L. V. Sweeney.

Per str. Luenho, June 24.—For Hankow.—Mrs. Chapeaux.

Per str. Sinkiang, June 24.—For Tsingtao.—Mrs. W. H. Pott, Mrs. J. H. Pott, Miss O. H. Pott, Mr. H. Lester, Mrs. Skinner.

Per str. Shuntien, June 24.—For Weihaiwei.—Captain B. G. Washington, Rev. H. V. Kemp, Mrs. J. F. Chaie, Mrs. W. B. Billingham, Miss Billingham, Miss Davies, Master Hobden, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Hamilton, Mr. E. R. Morrison. For Chefoo.—Mrs. R. J. Roberts, Mrs. Host, Miss Foote, Miss G. A. Maddok, Misses de la Sala, Miss N. Coehler. For Tientsin.—Mrs. A. P. Nazer, Mrs. M. A. Rennie, Mrs. C. Rogers.

Per M.M.S. Azay le Rideau, June 24.—For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Tudesq, Messrs. F. Veerman, J. Lehmann, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gaudin, Mr. Forbert, Rev. J. A. Croke, Mr. P. Hossenloop, Mrs. A. Wiedroff, Messrs. M. Dufay, E. Goguet, L. Coupal, M. R. Miller, L. Coulon, P. Cartico, H. Gulielmi, J. P. M. Mossiere, C. M. Ploury, L. M. Rousselin, J. E. Cummed, R. Vacha. For Port Said.—Messrs. D. Kyriazi and B. Catsaris. For Colombo.—Messrs. Galin and Becker. For Penang.—Mr. W. J. Hogau. For Singapore.—Mr. H. R. Mistry, Mrs. Z. T. Loehrke, Messrs. E. Baum, F. A. Ogh, Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Beechan, Mr. P. Vichnevski. For Saigon.—Mr. Picat, Mrs. B. Bianchi. For Haiphong.—Mr. J. Le Boterf. For Hongkong.—Mrs. A.

Pathod, Miss G. Pathod, Messrs. H. P. White, M. J. Vieillard, G. D. Whyte, G. S. Wood, Lyen and Mrs. B. M. P. Corveth.

Per P.M.S. President Lincoln, June 24.—For San Francisco.—Mrs. H. R. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. J. Whiteside, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rayner, Miss M. White, Mrs. O. H. Chalkley, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Hancock, Miss E. C. Boynton, Dr. and Mrs. L. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Remer, Miss A. Isaac, Mrs. H. Scheibli, Rev. and Mrs. H. E. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Morris, Miss A. B. Jordan, Mrs. L. B. and Miss M. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Shilbey, Mrs. J. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Mick, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. van Aevsen, Mrs. S. L. Stevens, Miss B. Lorenz, Mrs. C. C. Goodrick, Miss H. C. de Craaf, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Moley, Mrs. C. S. Schwetsoff, Mrs. E. Lushinkoff, Misses M. Claves, M. Monroe, Messrs. C. H. Purcell, S. Hertzberg, L. A. Ross, P. D. Taylor, A. J. Meald, G. G. Howitz, A. Israel, Rev. Father H. P. Lawton, Messrs. H. O. Plommer, T. C. Pennex, C. H. Murdock. **For Yokohama.**—Mr. and Mrs. G. Taylor, Dr. W. S. Parsons, Mrs. D. B. Clark, Messrs. J. Scheibli, H. T. Clark and E. B. Howells.

Per P.M.S. President Cleveland, June 24.—For Manila. Misses D. Jenks, A. Smith, N. C. Viloso, G. Linchishka, Mrs. M. S. Gutierrez, Messrs. F. S. and J. Gutierrez, Luis and Gutierrez, II, J. Young, J. P. St. Sure, E. D. Merrill, F. J. Clifford, S. G. Vinson, Mrs. A. Saenz, Mrs. C. McWhorter, Mrs. C. L. Stone, Mrs. H. van Deusen, Misses H. Steele, K. Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Willey. **For Hongkong.**—Mr. and Mrs. G. Bardwil, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tavares, Mrs. C. E. Tavares, Misses C. M. Tavares, G. Gardner, Messrs. H. Block, J. H. Williamson, G. M. Jones, Jr.

Per str. Woosung, June 24.—For Nanking.—Mr. Van der Stegen. **For Kiang.**—Mrs. Van der Stegen, Master Mann, Mr. Coiner, Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Bar, Mrs. Naonnova, Mrs. Momber, Mrs. J. W. H. Ferguson, Misses McKinley, H. Scott, Mr. J. W. H. Ferguson, Misses M. Lingle, H. Carter. **For Hankow.**—Mr. and Mrs. M. Heidler.

Per str. Hsinchi, June 25.—For Foochow.—Mrs. Hilton-Johnson, Mrs. Merri-man, Mr. McDonald, Misses E. Scribner, W. Jacobs, L. K. Haass, K. Vance, R. Brooks, Messrs. C. H. Montague, Joyce, L. H. Rutherford and Mrs. F. P. Winter.

Per str. Kungwo, June 26.—For Kiang.—Mrs. Heacock, Miss Lello. **For Hankow.**—Mrs. de Rossi, Mrs. McCansy, Misses Fourmand, Murdoch, Hackett and Mr. K. Allan.

Per str. Poyang, June 26.—For Kiang.—Mrs. W. F. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Shahmoon, Misses Shahmoon (3), Master Shahmoon, Misses Huntsworth, Kopelman and Haber.

Per str. Luchow, June 27.—For Hongkong.—Mrs. F. D. Young, Messrs. Mai and Rockefeller.

Per str. Yingchow, June 27.—For Tsingtao.—Mrs. Lanning, Mrs. T. G. Drakeford, Miss Reynolds, Mrs. C. M. Campbell.

Per str. Fengtien, June 27.—For Chefoo.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Busse, Miss Little, Mr. A. J. Park. **For Tientsin.**—Miss Emily, Mr. S. C. Bent, Judge Peter Grain, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Evans. **For Weihaiwei.**—Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Stitt, Miss B. Hellyer, Mrs. S. H. Lewis, Mrs. R. M. F. Martin, Mrs. F. F. Payne, Mrs. Mancel Smith, Mrs. N. Denison and Mr. J. Clark.

Per str. Luanyi, June 27.—For Chinkiang and Kiang.—Miss C. Rahe.

Per str. Wuchang, June 28.—For Kiang.—Mr. E. A. Barr.

Per str. Hsin Peking, June 28.—For Ningpo.—Mrs. Williams, Messrs. Harris and R. L. Smith, Dr. Latourette.

Per str. Chekiang, June 28.—For Antung.—Mr. and Mrs. Philippo.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, June 29.—For Ningpo.—Mr. Gergke.

Per str. Koonshing, June 29.—For Chefoo.—Mrs. Sims, Mrs. Mills, Miss Maitland, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Bartlett.

Per str. Kiangwah, June 29.—For Hankow, etc.—M. de la Prade, Messrs. C. J. Ferguson and R. M. Mauldin, Mrs. Mugnet, Mrs. Herenferger, Mrs. Amani, Mme. Fion, Mrs. Tabaran.

Per str. Kanchow, June 29.—For Amoy.—Mr. and Mrs. Frikke, Misses R. R. Green and M. Lindberg. **For Hongkong.**—Mr. and Mrs. K. McIntyre.

Per str. Felching, June 30.—For Foochow.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Wallace.

Per str. Suwo, June 30.—For Kiang.—Mr. and Mrs. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Aitcheson, Miss Baptie, Mr. S. Here, Mrs. F. Hays, Mr. Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. Jaffee.

BIRTHS

BOLTON.—On June 24, 1922, at 510 Avenue Foch, Shanghai, to Dr. and Mrs. N. Hay Bolton, a daughter.

HUTCHINSON.—On June 27, 1922, at 35 Tongshan Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Hutchinson, a daughter.

MARTHOU.—On June 24, 1922, at 55 Avenue Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Louis Marthoud, a daughter, Josette.

WELLS.—On June 24, 1922, at 645 Avenue Foch, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Wells, a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BENWELL-LANDERS.—On June 21, 1922, at H.B.M.'s Consulate-General, Shanghai, before Mr. C. F. Garstin, Acting Consul-General, Guy Hamilton Benwell to Maud Landers.

GREENFIELD-CHAMBERS.—On May 10, 1922, at St. Eilas', Belfast, Ireland, by Rev. F. W. W. Warren, B.D., Joseph Nathaniel Greenfield, of Chinese Postal Service, China, fourth son of the late James Greenfield and Mrs. Greenfield, Cliftonville, Belfast, to Helen, third daughter of the late George and Mrs. Chambers, Regina, Sask., Canada, formerly of Gilford, Co. Down, Ireland.

HEIDER-GILBERT.—On June 25, 1922, at Shanghai, before the Rev. George Fitch, Maurice Heider, of Shanghai, to Josephine Gilbert, daughter of Mrs. A. Gilbert, of Shanghai.

DEATHS

FUETTERER.—On June 23, 1922, at the Paulun Hospital, Shanghai, W. Fuetterer, aged 46 yrs.

JAVERNIAEFF.—On June 23, 1922, at Shanghai, Col. A. S. Javerniaeff, aged 36 years.

MURPHY.—On June 28, 1922, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Timothy Brendan, dearly loved only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Murphy of 14 Markham Park, aged 10 months and 2 weeks.

JOHNSON.—On June 29, 1922, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Lilly Charlotte, beloved wife of H. H. Johnson, aged 31 years.

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SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer.		Wind		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather conditions
	9 A.M.	Attached Therm.	Direction 9 a.m.	Force (1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
June 23	29.79	77.2	W S W	2	78.5	72.2	85.4	70.2	O.
" 24	29.79	77.7	S	0	78.6	74.5	84.8	70.7	O. D.
" 25	29.83	79.0	W	1	83.7	78.8	86.9	74.7	O. M.
" 26	29.71	77.6	N N W	0	72.5	71.8	80.2	69.8	O. R.
" 27	29.82	77.7	S	1	77.9	74.7	86.6	71.2	O.
" 28	29.82	77.7	S	2	73.2	71.1	77.8	69.8	O. D. R.
" 29	29.81	76.8	E	2	70.8	70.0	74.1	67.1	O. R.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
 O—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum		Maximum		Inches	
	1922	1921	1922	1921	1922	1921
June 23	71.3	70.0	83.8	86.2	Nil.	Nil.
" 24	74.0	78.0	81.8	89.0	1.15	0.65
" 25	74.0	68.0	84.0	76.2	0.16	23.4
" 26	70.8	68.0	77.4	72.2	1.36	0.87
" 27	72.0	68.2	84.0	75.0	Nil.	2.10
" 28	70.0	67.0	76.8	80.8	0.35	0.01
" 29	67.4	68.8	73.0	80.0	2.25	00.5

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- A. B. C. of Exhibit Planning.**—Ewart G. Routzahn. Practical observations based on extensive experience on the best ways in which to present exhibits to the people 5.00
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SINGAPORE RUBBER AUCTIONS.

The following telegraphic advices have been received since last week :—

Singapore, June 28, 1922.—No. 1 Smoked Sheet, \$0.27 per lb. (Singapore). No. 1 Crepe, \$0.26½ (Singapore). Market firm. London Market June 27, 1922, 8½.

Singapore, June 29, 1922.—No. 1 Smoked Sheet, \$0.30 per lb., equivalent to 8½d. ex warehouse (Singapore). No. 1 Crepe, \$0.29½, equivalent to 8½d. ex warehouse (Singapore). Market steady. Offered 706 tons, sold 522 tons.

COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.—A dividend has been declared at the rate of 3/6 per share payable on July 5, 1922. The Coupon to be presented is No. 39.

The Tanah Merah Estates (1918), Ltd.—The 6th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, July 6, 1922, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 29 to July 6, 1922, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Sanitary Laundry Co., Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation).—A Meeting of Creditors will be held at No. 1 The Bund, Shanghai, on Wednesday, July 12, 1922, at 4 p.m.

WEEKLY SHARE SUPPLEMENT.

GRATIS

The local share market continued unchanged and very dull until after Settlement Day on the 27th instant. Since then there has been a little life in the market, the demand for Rubber shares being the chief feature as a result of International negotiations now proceeding at the Hague with a view to introducing combined Governments' control of production.

Chinese Govt. 5 % Reorg. Loan 1913—British Issue	..	£78. 0. 0	
" " " " French	..	75.10. 0	
" " " " German	..	71.10. 0	(Sellers)
" Eng. & Mng. Co. (Ord) "B"	..	3. 8. 0	
Shanghai Electric Construction Co. "B"	..	17. 16. 3	(Buyers)
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ord. "B"	..	4.16.10 1/2	(Sellers)
Gula-Kalumpang Rubber Estates, Ltd.	..	16. 6	

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/7 (official).

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS.

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Share and General Brokers,
Land and Estate Agents,
1 The Bund.
British P.O. Box No. 9,
Shanghai.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Authorized Capital	Financial yr. close end of	Output last 2 fu year		Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-9-21	1921			1922					Total output this fin. yr. to date
			Year before	Last year				Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	
Aims	Tls. 630,000	Sept.	340,400	275,500	300,000	11.03	lb.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	lb.
Amberst (New)	500,000	Oct.	42,334	57,730	80,500	*4.34d.	..	24,500	23,000	23,000	27,000	19,000	20,000	23,000	23,000	185,500
Anglo-Dutch	820,000	Dec.	919,319	760,000	750,000	0/7.49d.	..	..	..	..	71,000	74,500	74,000	72,000	60,000	331,500
Anglo-Java	825,000	Dec.	2,283,939	1,511,575	116,500	8d.	..	..	..	..	125,000	152,000	163,000	114,000	140,000	694,000
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 300,000	Sept.	361,300	294,392	360,000	10.38.07	..	30,543	28,688	34,289	38,147	30,665	32,098	24,225	24,263	242,916
Batu Anam	400,000	Dec.	285,115	231,000	200,000	0/8.91d.	..	..	..	..	22,739	20,407	16,955	21,508	21,532	103,171
Bukit Toh Alang	500,000	Mar.	291,338	309,254	345,000	7.10d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54,761
Bute	300,000	Dec.	236,200	253,300	207,300	10.71d.	..	..	..	..	23,000	21,000	15,240	18,000	18,835	96,065
Chemor United	360,000	Dec.	302,109	271,636	350,000	0/8.61d.	..	..	..	..	32,542	28,750	24,641	22,267	27,748	135,948
Chempedak	435,000	Oct.	162,203	116,100	..	14.9.90	..	..	..	..	12,000	9,500	11,000	11,700	11,800	80,400
Consolidated (1914)	Tls. 675,000	June	208,346	127,404	..	20.43d.	40,354	12,150	12,000	12,400	15,020	12,000	9,865	12,020	12,005	141,679
Donlimon	375,000	Dec.	668,612	591,033	700,000	81d.	..	..	..	..	13,021	9,201	10,646	12,011	..	287,469
Gula-Kalumpang	350,000	Dec.	402,878	202,243	200,000	11d.	..	..	..	..	17,351	14,138	10,762	10,159	11,890	64,300
Gula-Kalumpang	650,000	Dec.	1,618,987	1,023,600	1,260,000	7/16d.	..	..	..	..	122,000	110,000	100,000	93,000	..	425,000
Java Consolidated	685,000	Dec.	854,400	677,800	925,000	7.30d.	..	..	..	..	64,600	62,100	68,400	64,900	60,100	319,900
Kapala Islands	Tls. 300,000	Dec.	142,566	116,888	..	16.16d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45,890
Kaparang	150,000	Dec.	152,718	178,890	170,000	137.69	..	..	..	..	15,418	12,039	15,250	17,393	17,940	78,040
Karan	250,000	Mar.	109,658	114,879	78,000	91d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,890
Kota Bahru (1921)	390,000	June	182,314	426,113	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,874	21,461	23,259	22,827	24,791	108,212
Kroowok	670,000	Dec.	523,807	493,730	510,000	0/7.24d.	..	..	..	..	42,000	43,000	48,000	46,000	42,000	221,000
Lanckat	Ga. 2,500,000	Oct.	815,467	525,474	..	Gids. 0.855	..	..	..	..	74,551	82,801	70,048	68,956	60,631	219,610
Padang	Tls. 500,000	April	209,711	219,600	..	1/3d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,000
Penzkalan (1921)	150,000	Mar.	204,461	172,022	200,000	1/3.35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,195
Permata	250,000	Oct.	70,477	24,400	..	2/3d.	..	..	..	..	6,792	8,888	7,787	5,816	6,448	51,371
Permatas	275,000	Dec.	227,390	27,000	240,000	1/3d.	..	..	..	..	13,483	..	..	..	..	32,884
Repah	600,000	Sept.	297,000	213,280	..	12.40d.	27,200	26,150	32,600	34,000	27,000	16,000	20,260	30,000	..	219,610
See Kee (1918)	100,000	June	141,666	161,779	175,000	1/1.93	48,000	14,000	15,500	17,000	16,000	13,277	13,153	11,491	16,207	164,628
Semambu	300,000	Dec.	186,793	170,102	20,000	0/10.25	..	..	..	..	12,343	11,187	13,308	13,508	15,205	65,621
Sonnawang (1921)	375,000	Jan.	220,784	106,500	..	*12.05d.	..	..	..	..	18,200	19,700	20,000	22,800	..	80,700
Shanghai Kedah	400,000	Sept.	313,430	228,037	315,000	11d.	..	..	..	..	31,712	19,791	21,255	24,400	21,545	199,465
S'hal-Kebang	315,000	Dec.	137,630	113,355	120,000	11.36d.	..	..	..	..	13,800	10,155	9,897	9,510	11,247	54,000
S'hal-Malay	600,000	Dec.	376,516	413,635	392,000	*0/6.33d.	..	..	..	..	38,671	32,692	32,317	31,130	33,482	168,292
S'hal Pahang	290,000	June	206,927	192,480	..	1/1.6d.	42,268	19,257	18,263	14,578	14,926	21,224	17,581	19,917	21,573	189,587
S'hal Seremban	325,000	Dec.	159,363	176,588	..	0/9.73d.	..	..	..	..	14,000	13,442	12,726	12,829	15,452	68,249
S'hal-Sumatra	600,000	Oct.	657,268	259,018	No	..	..	..	..	..	48,429	50,285	40,439	48,951	54,103	244,489
Sua-Manggis	280,000	Dec.	213,718	182,500	..	11d.	..	..	..	..	16,000	13,600	12,500	14,100	15,400	72,200
Sungala	100,000	Mar.	85,312	14,240	140,000	9.74d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32,446
Sungel Duri	610,000	June	325,053	266,112	229,000	11.61d.	61,581	23,729	26,719	34,709	33,935	29,316	21,618	21,445	25,281	277,733
Taipang (1913)	Tls. 200,000	Dec.	121,445	705,559	..	*125	..	..	..	..	10,850	9,035	7,000	9,950	9,750	45,886
Tanah Merah	750,000	Mar.	369,700	415,100	..	1/2d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69,200
Tebong	750,000	Jan.	813,540	534,390	..	8.61d.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	190,000
Ziangbe	4150,000	Dec.	727,330	582,400	900,000	10.31	..	..	..	..	51,300	51,100	53,400	49,200	35,700	240,600

*Excluding Depreciation and Shanghai Expenses

† Straits & cents.

†† Piculs

DEBENTURES.

LOANS						LOANS					
Term in years	Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Outstdg.	Nom Value	Int %	Payable	Term in years	Last business recorded	Loan Amt.	Outstdg.	Nom Value
1903 5 to 20	12-5-22 T98†	T190,500	T125,400	T100 6	June-Dec.	..	1905 5 to 20	..	520,000	250,000	100 6
1904 do	16-12-21 T95	214,500	163,000	100 6	do	..	1909 do	..	750,000	750,000	100 6
1905 do	12-5-22 T96†	320,000	285,900	100 6	do	..	1911 do	..	250,000	250,000	100 6
1907 do	12-4-22 T94	500,000	500,000	100 6	do	..	.. do	..	250,000	250,000	100 6
1908 do	25-1-22 T92	650,000	650,000	100 6	do	..	Shanghai Land Investment Co. Ltd. 1912 do	..	250,000	250,000	100 6
1909 do	25-4-22 T86	300,000	300,000	100 6	do	..	.. 1913 do	30-3-22 T89	250,000	250,000	100 6
1910 do	10-2-22 T94	500,000	313,800	100 6	do	..	.. do	..	250,000	250,000	100 6
1911 10 to 30	2-12-21 T84	900,000	350,000	100 6	do	..	.. do	..	250,000	250,000	100 6
1912 do	7-2-22 T93	600,000	340,000	100 6	do	..	.. do	..	250,000	250,000	100 6
1913 do	16-6-22 T89	850,000	758,300	100 6	do	..	.. do	..	250,000	250,000	100 6
.. 50	8-5-22 T78	500,000	500,000	100 5d	do	..	.. 1914 do	4-11-21 T73	500,000	237,800	100 5d
1914 19 to 30	5-5-22 T82	1,203,000	900,000	100 5d	do	..	S'halandH'kew 1912 5 to 10	..	435,000	435,000	100 6
1915 do	10-3-22 T80	1,065,000	800,000	100 5d	do	..	.. 1913 do	..	450,000	450,000	100 6
1916 do	..	1,900,000	1,400,000	100 6	do	..	Shanghai Club 1907 20	..	139,000	139,000	100 6
1918 10	6-4-22 T97	1,500,000	507,300	100 7	do	..	Country Club 1907 do	..	92,000	92,000	100 6
1919 10	25-4-22 T99†	3,400,000	1,793,300	100 7	do	..	Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd. 1914 5 to 20	..	130,000	130,000	100 6
1920 10 to 30	25-4-22 T99†	2,240,000	T2,240,000	100 7	do	..	.. 1915 do	..	110,000	110,000	100 6
.. 1921 do	24-5-22 T100	4750,000	4750,000	100 8	do	..	Anglo-French 1906 do	..	250,000	250,000	100 6
1921 do	26-5-22 T101	11,000,000	11,000,000	100 8	do	..	Land Invest. Co. Ltd. 1911 do	..	300,000	300,000	100 6
1922 do	16-6-22 T100	T4,000,000	T4,000,000	100 7	do	..	.. 1916 do	..	865,000	75,200	100 6
French Municipal Council 1911 do	..	400,000	400,000	100 6	May-Nov.	..	S'hal Hotels, Ltd. 1916 30	..	..	..	..
1914 do	13-4-22 T80	500,000	500,000	100 5d	June-Dec.	..	.. 1917 do	..	..	..	..
1915 do	..	350,000	350,000	100 5d	..	..	.. 1918 do	..	..	..	..
1921 do	..	2,000,000	2,000,000	100 8	do	..	.. 1919 do	..	..	..	..
S'hal Water-works Co., Ltd. 1921 10 to 30	..	2,000,000	T2,000,000	100 8	do	..	.. 1920 do	..	..	..	..
S'hal Gas Co., Ltd. 1922 do	6-6-22 T108	T500,000	T500,000	100 8	do	..	.. 1921 do	16-6-22 T89	400,000	328,500	100 6
.. 1909 do	12-5-22 T83	800,000	731,500	100 6	do	..	.. 1922 do	..	..	..	..

*Plus interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

†See also under section headed "Companies' Notices, etc."

J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Closing Quotations, June 30, 1922.

STOCK	Last business done.	Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Paid-up Value	Reserve, etc.	Finan. year ended	Last An. Gen. Meeting	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or Due
BANKS.										
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor.	London (New) £ 117½			40,000	H \$125	(a) H \$3,331,778			New shs. 22 5s. & Bon. 15s.; Old shs. Fin. £3 & Bon. £2 (mkg. £8), both less 1/7.	20-2-22
Chartered Bank of I. A. & O.	London (Old) £ 18	17:16:3	£18½	600,000	H \$125	(c) H \$58,588,710	Dec.	18-2-22	Final 7s. & Bonus 6s. 3d. (mkg. £1 0s. 3d., free of 1/7, 1921)	6-4-22
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton, Ltd.	H \$ 221	202		55) 200,000	d \$4	(aw) \$242,600 \$289,500 \$3,695,048	Dec.	12-5-22	Final 16s. & Bonus 20s. (mkg. 60s.) ex 1920 Work. a/c. & Interim 24s. ex 1921 Work. a/c.	12-5-22
North-China Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 138			10,000	\$5	(aw) \$981,560 \$3,124,158	Dec.	27-6-22	Final 15s. (mkg. 30s.) ex 1920 Work. a/c. and Interim 15s. ex 1921 Work. a/c.	28-6-22
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	\$ 22	21½		59 250,000	\$10	(aw) \$2,663,880 \$1,515,722 \$3,696,039	Dec.	16-5-22	\$2 (or T1.46) ex 1921 Work. a/c. payable in Tails at Exchg. 73	17-5-22
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 21½			1 50,000	T20	(aw) \$238,100 \$242,976	Dec.	16-5-22	T1.20 ex 1921 Work. a/c.	17-5-22
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	H \$ 442	440		10,000	f H \$100	(aw) H \$2,159,653 H \$5,521,582	Dec.	19-1-22	Final H \$17 (mkg. H \$35) ex 1920 Work. a/c. and Interim H \$18 ex 1921 Work. a/c.	20-5-22
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.	H \$ 365	381		8,000	g H \$50	(aw) H \$501,039 H \$3,184,653	Dec.	31-3-22	H \$30 ex 1920 Working a/c	1-4-22
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 130	115½		20,000	A H \$20	(aw) H \$1,234,790 H \$4,665,005	Dec.	12-5-22	H \$7 and Bonus H \$3 ex 1920 Work. a/c	13-5-22
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	(F) 123			12,334 1,666	F500 F125	(a) F515,580 4,472	Dec.	3-6-21	None, Floated 1918	....
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.	(6% cum. pref. def. ord.) H \$ 38 H \$ 260	35½		2) 120,000 2) 120,000	\$5	(a) \$23,038 \$2,574,759	Dec.	23-5-22	Pref. 6s. and Ord. 30s. at Exchg. 2/6½. London Warrants less 1/7	24-5-22
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd. (ord. 5% cum. pref. 7% cum. 2nd pref. ord.)	"B" £ 2 £ 2		£4:16:10	55) 300,000 45) 300,000 6,000,000	\$1 \$10 \$1	(a) \$1 \$1 \$1	Dec.	4-7-21	Final Ord. 5s. (mkg. 7s. 1920) .. Interim Ord. 2s. free of 1/7, 1921 .. B" Coupon 38½	5-7-21 5-1-22 5-1-22
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.	(7% ord. pref.) T 57 T 37½	57½ 40		20,000 10,000	T25 T50	(a) T27,525 T460,000	7-3-22		Final Ord. T4.75 (mkg. T6, 1921) .. Fin. Pref. T1.75 (mkg. T3.50, 1921)	8-3-22 8-3-22
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	T 114½	114		101 55,700	T100	(a) T102,466 T1,735,000	Apr.	19-7-21	Final T10 (mkg. T16 1920-21) .. Interim T3, 1921-22 ..	20-7-21 9-3-22
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ltd.	H \$ 150			1) 60,000	H \$50	(a) H \$808,784 H \$4,081,699	Dec.	20-3-22	Final H \$5 & Bon. H \$11 (mkg. H \$20, 1921) ..	21-3-22
New Eng. and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd.	(ord. 5% cum. pref. 8% pref.) T 7½ T 4½	7½ 4½	8	50) 500,000 65) 500,000	T5 T5	(a) T88,422 T300,000 T1,509,518	Dec.	10-3-22	Ord. T1, 1921 .. Pref. 8% from Mar. 24 to Dec. 31, 1921 ..	11-3-22 11-3-22
Shanghai & H'kow Wharf Co., Ltd.	T 147½	147		14) 40,000	T100	(a) T3,819 T125,000 T996,238	Dec.	14-5-22	Final T10 (mkg. T13, 1921) ..	15-5-22
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ltd.	H \$ 124	123½		80,000	H \$50	(a) H \$291,810 H \$150,000	Dec.	10-2-22	H \$6 1921 ..	11-2-22
MINING.										
Oriental Consolidated Min. Co., Ltd.	\$ 12½	11½	13/9	34) 600,000	G. \$10	....	June	25-7-21	G \$0.50, 1920-21 ..	26-7-21
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. (Bearers) London	T 20	£3:6:3	£3:10	1264) 2,000,000	\$1	() £1,741 £204,000	June	12-12-21	Final (Coupon 19) 2s. 4.8d. (mkg. 4s. 4.8d., 1920-21) free of 1/7 .. Interim (Coupon 20) 2s. free of 1/7, 1921-22 ..	13-12-21 15-5-21
Rand Australian Gold Min. Co., Ltd.	H \$ 1			200,000	\$1	(a) \$14,109 \$4,873	Mar.	....	1s. 2d., 1909-10 ..	21-5-10
LANDS AND HOTELS.										
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T 92	91½		1) 78,000	T50	(a) T69,458 T250,000 T2,141,782	Dec.	23-3-22	Final T3 & Bonus T1.50 (mkg. T7.50, 1921) ..	24-3-22
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ltd.	H \$ 221		215	50,000	H \$100	(a) H \$1,939,076 H \$250,009	Dec.	26-1-22	Fin. H \$5 & Bonus H \$9 (mkg. H \$18, 1921) ..	27-1-22
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ltd.	H \$ 12	11½		150,000	H \$10	(a) H \$28,485 H \$50,000 H \$360,000	Dec.	4-2-22	H \$0.80 and Bonus H \$0.20, 1921 ..	5-2-22
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ltd.	T 6			3,674	T20	(a) T4,930 T20,000 T305,000	Dec.	21-3-22	T1.20, 1921 ..	22-3-22
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	T 92			13) 18,000	T100	(a) T4,930 T20,000 T305,000	Feb.	30-3-22	Final T4.50 (mkg. T7.50, 1921-22) ..	31-3-22
The Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	\$ 50			145) 100,123	\$7.50	(c) \$475,121 \$2,465,534	Dec.	27-4-22	\$3 on 50,000 shs; Scrip Div. 199 new Ord. shs. for ca. 123 Founders shs., 1920 .. Interim, \$3.50 on 74,000 shs., 1921. Final, Nil	11-5-21
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ltd.	T 1½	1½		70,000	\$1 at T9	(a) T24,788 T5,635	Sept.	29-12-21	Final T0.45 (mkg. T0.90, 1918-19) ..	28-12-19
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.10	0.05		162) 500,000	T1	(a) T28,094	Oct.	28-2-22	....	....
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	T 1	1		26) 400,000	10s.	(a) T28,094	Dec.	30-3-22	T0.30, 1919 ..	7-4-20
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	T 3.85	3.65		4) 500,000	10s.	(a) T28,094 T377,360	Dec.	21-3-22	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1920) ..	31-3-21
Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 11½			31) 30,000	T10	(a) T25,573 T15,000 T69,960	Sept.	29-12-21	1st Interim, T1, 1919-20 .. 2nd Interim, T1, 1919-20 .. Final, Nil ..	31-3-20 30-6-20
Batu Anan (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	T 0.32½	0.30		400,000	T1	(a) T31,199	Dec.	25-4-22	T0.05, 1918 ..	10-4-20
Bukit Ton Alang Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 1	0.40		100,000	T5	(a) T9,714	Mar.	27-6-22	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1916-17) ..	25-7-17
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	T 0.32½	0.27½		300,000	T1	(a) Loss) T11,428	Dec.	20-4-22	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1916) ..	29-3-17
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.35	0.37½		400,000	T0.90	(a) T33,175	Dec.	10-4-22	T0.05, 1919 ..	2-4-20
Chempedak Rub. & G'bler Est., Ltd.	T 2		8)	35,000	\$1 at 2/3½	(a) Loss) T21,290	Oct.	26-1-22	2nd Interim, T0.50, (mkg. T1, 1916-17) ..	16-10-17
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T 1			135,000	T5	(a) T5,565	June	14-10-21	T0.20, 1916-17 ..	1-11-17
Unconsolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd.	T 1.15	1.10		25) 500,000	2s. = T0.75	(a) T40,118	Dec.	28-3-22	T0.12, 1919 ..	29-4-20
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.80	0.60		19) 350,000	T1	(a) T5,846	Dec.	6-4-22	T0.40, 1919 ..	18-5-20
Gula Kalumpung Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T 4½	4½		148) 750,000	£1: 450,000 5s: 200,000	(a) £29,406 £120,000	Dec.	4-4-22	1s. 6d. per fully pd. sh. & 4½d. per 5s. pd. sh. less 1/7 ("B" Coupon, 19) 1921 ..	5-4-2
Java Consolidated Rubber & Coffee, Est., Ltd.	T 6	4½		8) 85,000	\$1 at 2/3½	(a) T42,591 T4,447	Dec.	23-3-22	Interim, T1, 1920. Final, Nil ..	11-6-20
Kapala Islands Estates, Ltd.	T			1 300,000	T1	(a) Loss) T103,796	Dec.	15-4-22	....	....
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	T 6			35) 15,000	T10	(a) T8,094 T1,533	Dec.	21-4-22	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1, 1919) ..	11-5-20
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ltd.	T 1			25,000	T10	(a) T5,813 T35,000	Mar.	29-5-22	T0.50, 1919-20 ..	17-6-20
Kota Bahru Rubber Estates (1921), Ltd.	T 0.60	0.30		390,000	T1	(a) Loss) T37,507	June	4-11-21	....	....
Kroekow Java Plantations, Ltd.	T 5	4½		20) 70,000	\$1 at T8.50	(a) T65,243	Dec.	27-3-22	T1.50 1919 ..	9-4-20
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 3	1½		50,000	T10	(a) T21,539 T45,000	Apr.	15-7-21	T0.50, 1919-20 ..	5-8-20
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921) Ltd.	T 1			35) 150,000	T1	(a) T15,280	Mar.	29-11-21	....	....
Pemata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T 0.50			29) 50,000	T5	(a) T19,418	Oct.	17-2-22	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.5, 1916-16) ..	22-2-17
Pepah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	T 0.25			275,000	T1	(a) Loss) T39,401	Dec.	5-4-22	....	....
Samagga Rubber Co., Ltd.	T 0.30	0.25		36) 600,000	T1	(a) T1,801 T12,500	Sept.	22-12-21	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10 1918-19) ..	4-12-19
See Kee Rubber Estates (1918), Ltd.	T 0.50			22) 100,000	T1	(a) Loss) T21,096	June	4-10-21	....	....

